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AUSTRALIA

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TANIKAWA ON DEFENSE BUDGET COMPILATION

OWO91305 Tokyo KYODO in English 1250 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 9 KYODO -- Defense Agency chief Kazuo Tanikawa said Tuesday his agency would in principle respect the 1976 Cabinet decision limiting defense spending to 1 percent of gross national product (GNP) in compiling the fiscal 1984 defense budget. At the same time, however, he said that, depending on the situation, if the defense budget does surpass the limit, the problem should be studied at the time. His statement was in reply to a question by a Komeito member at the upper house Cabinet committee discussion Tuesday.

Tanikawa apparently made the statement with the possibility in mind that, if the recommended 6.47 percent wage hike for government employees were to be added to the 1984 6.88-percent budget ceiling for the agency, the 1 percent-to-GNP limit would again be the subject of controversy. Last week, the National Personnel Authority recommended to the government and Parliament an average 6.47 percent wage hike for government employees retroactive to April.

The Defense Agency is presently preparing its fiscal 1984 budget draft, and if it demands up to its ceiling, the total value would amount to yen 2,943.7 billion (dollar 12.06 billion). The GNP changes in proportion to fluctuating economic growth, and supposing a 5 percent growth rate, the planned ceiling value for defense spending would come to 0.99 percent of GNP. Further expenditure of only yen 14.2 billion would take spending to the 1 percent-to-GNP limit.

If and when the government should carry out the wage hike as recommended by the authority, the Defense Agency's added personnel expense would probably surpass yen 50 billion, making it virtually certain that the 1 percent-to-GNP limit would be topped. The current 1983 defense budget totals yen 2,754.2 billion (dollar 11.28 billion), up 6.5 percent over the previous year, and represents 0.98 percent of GNP.

DELEGATE TO DISARMAMENT COMMITTEE SPEAKS

OWO91243 Tokyo KYODO in English 1149 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Geneva Aug 9 KYODO -- The epitaph on a peace monument in Hiroshima commemorating the 1945 atomic bombing should not be read as an accusation against specific persons or country -- the United States -- but as an expression of a determination to avoid nuclear war. This explanation was included in a speech by Japanese Ambassador in Geneva Ryukichi Imai before the disarmament committee Tuesday.

Controversy has arisen both in Japan and abroad over the epitaph reading "Sleep in peace; the error will never be repeated." The "error" mentioned in the epitaph clearly does not mean the action by any specific persons or country to the Japanese, the ambassador said.

The speech on disarmament by the Japanese ambassador here is an annual event on the anniversary of the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. In addition to giving the explanation of the epitaph, Imai said that, while limitless atomic energy has been released and remarkable scientific and technological achievements have been attained, the human race has also changed these achievements into means for destruction and if a nuclear war should break out, the human race faces the danger of extinction. Ambassador Imai called for continued efforts and effective measures for nuclear disarmament from the broad view that prevention of every war and every armed action is necessary. He also stressed the need for the respect of the United Nations Charter and the promotion of mutual trust among nations. Imai, however, did not touch on Japan's three-point antinuclear policy.

PANEL RECOMMENDS LONG-TERM ECONOMIC PLAN

OW091257 Tokyo KYODO in English 0849 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 9 KYODO -- An advisory panel to the prime minister Tuesday came out with a broadly worded economic program envisaging an inflation-adjusted annual economic program growth rate of some 4 percent for eight years from the current fiscal 1983 to fiscal 1990. The program, submitted by the economic council to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone, is expected to be formally adopted at a Cabinet meeting Friday. It will be Japan's 10th long-term economic plan after World War II.

In submitting the proposal, Jiro Enjoji, chairman of the council, stressed that the major target of the economic program is to stop the government's dependence on deficit-covering national bonds in fiscal 1990. Japan currently relies on such bonds for more than a quarter of its budget.

The prime minister told Enjoji that the government will manage the economy based on three pillars -- the council's recommendations, the government's administrative reform program and the forthcoming fiscal reconstruction plan. Nakasone also asked Enjoji that the council review the program each year to bring it more in line with realities, keeping in mind the target of ceasing to depend on deficit-covering bonds in fiscal 1990.

The recommendation, titled "The Outlook and Guideline for the Economy and Society in the 1980s," also stressed the importance of inducing vitality in the private sector. But the program is less specific than previous economic plans, giving only a few figures about important items.

It put expected annual nominal and real economic growth rates at some 4 percent and 6-7 percent, respectively, for the period.

Consumer and wholesale prices are projected to rise some 3 percent and 1 percent annually, it said. The jobless rate will be held down to around 2 percent in fiscal 1990, compared with 2.5 percent in fiscal 1982, it said. The council is to review the whole program every year -- a system not adopted under previous plans.

On fiscal reconstruction, the recommendations urged its promotion in line with the government's basic policy calling for "fiscal reconstruction without tax increases" advocated by the ad hoc administrative research committee. To that end, government expenditures should be slashed first in compiling the national budget, it said. At the same time, the council's report said increases in costs of social security and taxes would be inevitable to achieve the target of eliminating the need for deficit-covering bonds.

The amount of outstanding national bonds has already topped yen 100 trillion (dollar 416.66 billion), with the ratio of national bonds to total government revenues still high at 26.5 percent in the current fiscal year.

TRADERS CALL FOR STABLE EXPORT, IMPORT GROWTH

OW091325 Tokyo KYODO in English 1028 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Tokyo Aug 9 KYODO -- An association of major Japanese trading firms called on the government Tuesday to adopt a wide range of measures to promote stable expansion of exports and imports. The representation was made by the Japan Foreign Trade Council to Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone and other government and ruling party leaders.

The 14-point proposal singled out five tasks Japan should tackle to contribute to revitalization of the world economy -- 1) sustained expansion of domestic demand, 2) opening of the market and import expansion, 3) promotion of stable exports, 4) prevention of erratic foreign exchange rate fluctuations and coverage of exchange risks, and 5) economic, industrial and technological cooperation with Japan's trading partners.

In order to achieve stable export expansion, the appeal called for a special tax system designed to hedge against the risk of default in developing nations.

It also proposed establishment of a yen-quoted bank acceptance (BA) market to help traders avoid exchange risks and thus step up imports.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CONTAINER CARRIER ORDER -- Tokyo 3 Aug KYODO -- Mitsubishi Heavy Industries, Ltd. has received an order for 16 straddle carriers worth Y1.2 billion (\$ 5 million) from the Soviet Union, a company spokesman said Wednesday. Of the 16 container carriers 12 units will be used at Na'vodka and four other units at European ports of the communist country, he said. This is the third Soviet order for container carriers from Mitsubishi, which has so far supplied 15 such units. [Tex] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0122 GMT 3 Aug 83 OW]

PRC LAUNDRY EQUIPMENT PLANT -- Tokyo, 4 Aug KYODO -- Toshiba Corp. has received an estimated Y250 million (\$ 1.04 million) order for a plant for manufacturing laundry equipment from China National Technical Import Corp., a company official said Thursday. Construction of the plant is scheduled to begin next spring in Beijing for starting operation next summer at an annual output rate of 250,000 units, he said. Toshiba will undertake construction and installation of the plant as well as technical assistance while Nichimen Co., a major Japanese trading house, will export relevant equipment. The order is part of the sixth 5-year economic modernization program China is launching to remodel industrial production facilities. China is reportedly sounding out Japanese makers about cooperation in remodeling antiquated plants for making machinery electronic components, electric appliances, textiles and general goods under the program. [Text] [Tokyo KYODO in English 0323 GMT 4 Aug 83 OW]

COAL GAS CONVERSION -- Tokyo Aug 8 KYODO -- Tokyo Gas Co., Japan's largest gas supplier, Monday began operating the world's first "substitute natural gas (SNG)" plant to produce high-calorie enriched gas from coal gas. The SNG plant, capable of turning out 630,000 cubic meters of gas a day, enriches the 5,000 kilo-calorie coal gas into 11,000 kilo-calorie gas with a mixture of methane gas, a company spokesman said. The plant, built in Showa Denko's Kawasaki complex, near Tokyo, will supply part of the coal gas as a material for ammonia to Showa, a major chemical firm cooperating with Tokyo Gas in the plant project. Tokyo Gas has already switched 75 percent of its supply to high-calorie gas based on LNG (liquefied natural gas). [Tokyo KYODO in English 1108 GMT 8 Aug 83 OW]

U.S. COMMANDER'S VISIT TO SOUTH CRITICIZED

SK092237 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2212 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- The commander of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces in the Pacific showed up in South Korea on August 8 under the pretext of "inspecting" U.S. aggression army units, according to a report. No sooner had he arrived in Seoul than he was closeted with the puppet defence minister over "military affairs of common concern."

This trip of the U.S. imperialist warmaniac is part of the criminal new war provocation moves stepped up by the U.S. imperialist aggressors with greater frenzy in South Korea these days. For on-the-spot inspection of the war preparations in South Korea, the U.S. imperialists frequently dispatch warmaniacs to South Korea for aggressive war confabs.

That day the puppets, wagging their tails before the master, begged for "active efforts for the attainment of the common goal", thereby revealing their true color as stooges.

OVERSEAS KOREAN PAPERS CRITICIZE U.S. POLICIES

SK091056 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1050 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- A recent issue of NEW KOREA TIMES, a newspaper of Koreans published in Canada, exposed the criminal acts of the U.S. imperialists for turning South Korea into a nuclear base.

Recalling that recently the war-thirsty U.S. defense secretary and U.S. Army chief of staff, blared in chorus that nuclear weapons would be used in Korea, if necessary, the paper condemned the utterances of these warmaniacs as a threat to our people.

Pointing to the U.S. imperialists' moves to turn South Korea and Japan into nuclear bases, the paper continued: Quantities of nuclear weapons are deployed in South Korea, according to an announcement of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Recently the United States decided to bring 48 "F-16" fighter-bombers into South Korea and deployed part of them at airforce bases in South Korea. And it will reportedly deploy 50 of them in Japan.

The United States also decided to deploy a nuclear-powered carrier of latest type and warships equipped with cruise missiles in the Far East. The paper further said: We should remember that the U.S. fleet of over ten warships including the carriers "Enterprise" and "Midway" the main force of the U.S. 7th Fleet, staged a mobile exercise in the waters of the Korean peninsula. "Enterprise" and all other warships were armed with nuclear weapons and they carried out such war exercises as "air-defence exercise", "anti-warship exercise" and "anti-submarine exercise."

The paper noted that the U.S. imperialist aggressors regard South Korea as their "nuclear war base" and "test war ground."

Overseas Press Roundup

SK091541 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1524 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- Voices denouncing the U.S. imperialists' policy of aggression are ringing out louder from among Koreans abroad who are conducting patriotic activities to make the South Korean society independent and achieve the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

A recent issue of SINHAN MINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, said: The nearly 40 year long history of national ordeals since the country's liberation clearly proved that what the United States seeks is to divide our country for ever and thus keep hold on South Korea as its permanent colony and military base. In pursuance of this invariable aggressive aim it is still egging the puppet regime onto anti-communist confrontation against the North while clinging to the "two Koreas" policy, it remarked.

MINJU HANGUK, a newspaper of Koreans published in West Germany, in an editorial exposed the U.S. imperialists' new war provocation moves, including the "Team Spirit-83" joint military exercises of offensive nature they staged in South Korea for two months and a half with the mobilization of the ground, naval and air forces of the U.S. forces and the South Korean puppet army nearly 200,000 strong, and their scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-South Korea tripartite military alliance. Such moves of the United States are criminal ones barring the peaceful reunification of our nation, the paper stressed.

PAEDAL SINBO, a newspaper of Koreans published in the United States, wrote that the U.S. ruling quarters repeatedly said they would start a limited nuclear war on the Korean peninsula if necessary, in collusion with the Chon Tu-hwan "regime." It stressed the need to "actively wage a movement to clear South Korea of nuclear weapons and turn the Korean peninsula into a nuclear-free, peace zone."

Kim Yong, chairman of the "Federation of Korean workers in the United States," stressed: To remove the hotbed of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula we must force the U.S. troops to withdraw from South Korea. Nuclear weapons must be withdrawn from South Korea at an early date. The Chon Tu-hwan military "regime" which, clinging to the coattails of the U.S. troops, welcomes the deployment of nuclear weapons, must be overthrown. The whole nation in the North and the South must advance hand in hand with each other to prevent a nuclear war.

HAEDE HANMINBO, a newspaper of Korean residents published in the United States, in an editorial titled "Anti-nuclear Weapons -- Importance of the Struggle in South Korea for the Withdrawal of Nuclear Weapons" scathingly denounced the U.S. imperialists' preparations in South Korea for a nuclear war. It held that the struggle for the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and U.S. forces should be waged powerfully in a more organized way.

SOUTH'S CIVIL DEFENSE TRAINING CRITICIZED

SK091025 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1013 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- The puppet home minister on August 7 in his "letter" to the "tong chiefs" and "village chiefs" all over South Korea ordered them to "strengthen checkup and training of the organizations of the Civilian Defence Corps and establish a report system among the population" in connection with the conference of the Inter-parliamentary Union, according to a report.

This revealed the puppets' criminal attempt to bind many young and middle-aged people more tightly to the fascist military organizations. It disclosed how desperately they are trying to block the advance of the people aflame with the anti-U.S., anti-"government" sentiments with the approach of the inter-parliamentary conference.

The fascist clique's talk about "checkup", "training" and "establishment of a report system" indicates their heinous scheme to dampen the people's fighting spirit.

With no amount of suppressive and deceptive moves, however, can the Chon Tu-hwan fascist clique isolated from and rejected by the people realize their criminal intention.

EX-SOUTH KOREAN POLITICIANS DISCUSS KIM TAE-CHUNG

SK100420 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0339 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- Cho Hon-yong, director of the Secretariat of the Consultative Council of Former South Korean Politicians in the North for the Promotion of Peaceful Reunification, issued a talk on August 9 on the lapse of 10 years since the defunct dictator of South Korea kidnapped democratic figure Kim Tae-chung who was in exile in Japan by setting in motion secret agents under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists.

Noting that the distress forced upon Kim Tae-chung over the past 10 years from his kidnapping by the Pak Chong-hui fascist clique to his banishment abroad by the Chon Tu-hwan fascist gang is not a problem confined to him alone, he said: It is a serious political problem, an epitome of the miserable lot of democracy stifled in South Korea.

He continued: To dampen the ever mounting sentiments of the South Korean people sympathizing with communism and tending towards reunification, the U.S. imperialists made the puppet clique suppress democrat Kim Tae-chung by labelling him as a "pro-communist element" and, when protest against it got fiercer at home and abroad, ordered them to escort Kim Tae-chung to the United States with a view to toning down public opinion, strengthening their colonial rule and hastening the creation of "two Koreas", with international conferences scheduled in Seoul as an occasion.

Therefore, the Kim Tae-chung issue cannot be solved correctly nor an independent democratic government be established in South Korea nor national unity and the independent and peaceful reunification of the country be achieved as long as the U.S. imperialists remain in South Korea.

The U.S. imperialists must look squarely at the powerful flow of the anti-U.S. struggle for independence in South Korea and withdraw from there without delay, taking along their aggression forces.

The Chon Tu-hwan group which has neither intention nor power to settle the Kim Tae-chung issue should give up the dastardly designs to remove its political adversaries and stay in power for long, and should step down from "power" without delay, before it is too late, as unanimously demanded by the South Korean people, if it does not want to meet the same doom as its predecessor.

Today it provokes indignation of the world people that the Japanese authorities dissolved the "special investigation headquarters" for the Kim Tae-chung kidnap case and abandoned the probe into its truth.

The Japanese reactionaries must discard their scheme to gratify their wild ambition for reinvasion of South Korea and overseas expansion by taking advantage of U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and come out for a correct settlement of the Kim Tae-chung issue.

Availing ourselves of this opportunity, we former South Korean politicians in the North call upon the political parties, groupings and personages of broad segments in South Korea to throw off the jaundiced view of the communists in the North and actively join in the sacred cause of independence, democracy and reunification under the banner of collaboration with communism and national salvation.

And we strongly urge them for the present to respond at an early date to the proposal of the North for the convocation of a joint conference of all the political parties and social organizations in North and South Korea to discuss the problem of making the U.S. troops withdraw from South Korea.

I express the expectation that all the political parties, groupings and personages of all sections and our old friends in South Korea would daringly join in the sacred cause of anti-U.S., anti-fascist national salvation for a complete settlement of the Kim Tae-chung issue and reunification through collaboration with communism.

SOUTH'S GRADUATION QUOTA SYSTEM DENOUNCED

SK100256 Pyongyang Domestic Service in Korean 2254 GMT 9 Aug 83

[NODONG SINMUN 10 August commentary: "Invisible Bayonets and Guns"]

[Text] It has been revealed that the Chon Tu-hwan ring has expelled or punished nearly 113,000 students in South Korean colleges in these 2 years since it put into practice the fascist graduation quota system. Among the students who entered school in 1981 when the graduation quota system was first implemented, the number of students expelled from school reached as many as 73,350 -- more than 40 percent of those who entered school that year.

As part of the rackets for so-called stability staged prior to the IPU general meeting scheduled in Seoul, a large number of college students have been expelled or punished, especially this year. The facts show that the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique's maneuvers to suppress college students have reached an extremely reckless stage.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring, upon implementing the graduation quota system for the first time, raved that it is intended to allow more youths to have the opportunity to study and to create the desirable climate of study by dumping the students with a poor record.

Nevertheless, actual developments in South Korea point to this being a deceptive scheme. It is very clear that they cannot educate more youths by admitting 30 percent more than the regular number of students and then expelling over 40 percent of this number. It is also clear that the students who were punished for poor academic records in 2 or 3 months after they entered school were not punished because their academic records were poor.

The graduation quota system imposed by the puppets is the most vicious and cunning system of suppressing the students and is aimed at suppressing the progressive youths and students by invisible guns and bayonets, something which has no parallel in the world in the history of education.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring devised the graduation quota system because it realized that the brutal suppression with guns and bayonets directed against the youths and students who are demanding independence and the democratization of society will not succeed in blocking their patriotic demonstration but will only bring criticism at home and abroad.

The Chon Tu-hwan ring has been enforcing the graduation quota system in order to expell progressive and patriotic students from colleges so as to separate them from the ranks of struggle, binding them to the fascist system by threatening to drop them at the half-way point, expelling them under the pretext of poor academic records and insufficient attendance. In reality, the students expelled from school under the pretext of poor academic records, etc. are, without exception, those who have a strong sense of justice. This is well proven by the fact that the highest percentage of students were expelled or punished at Seoul National University, Yonsei University, and Korea University, schools that led the struggle in upholding the anti-U.S., antifascist, and democratization slogans. In this scheme to remove progressive students and to systematically block the anti-U.S. and antifascist movement among college students lies the reactionary nature of the graduation quota system and the vicious and cunning nature of the Chon Tu-hwan ring's suppression of students.

Prior to the IPU general meeting, the Chon Tu-hwan ring is engaged in publicity as if there were some democracy in South Korea. However, the graduation quota system indicates that South Korea is a fascist society without any democracy at all. The graduation quota system should be abolished immediately.

If they keep on imposing the fascist graduation quota system, in spite of all the consistent demand of the South Korean youths, students, and social circles, they will be condemned by the youths, students, and the people.

AGRICULTURAL AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC

SK092241 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2215 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 10 (KCNA) -- An agreement on the medical inspection of plant and combat against crop blights and insects was signed Tuesday in Pyongyang between the Governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the People's Republic of China.

Present at the signing ceremony on our side were Chon Song-hwan, vice-chairman of Agricultural Commission, and personages concerned and on the opposite side were Zong Kewen, Chinese ambassador to Korea, and the members of the plant medical inspection delegation of China headed by Yuan Defu, vice-director of the general animal and plant quarantine station. The agreement was signed by Vice-Chairman Chon Song-hwan and Ambassador Zong Kewen.

BEIJING MUNICIPAL DELEGATION CONTINUES VISIT

SK091031 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- The Beijing municipal friendship delegation of China headed by Chen Xitong, member of the Central Committee and secretary of the Beijing Municipal Committee of the Communist Party of China and mayor of the Beijing Municipal People's Government, visited Kaesong.

The delegation inspected Panmunjom and saw the reinforced concrete wall built by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique along the whole length of the Military Demarcation Line.

Noting that the party and Government of China are today following the grave situation created in Korea, the head of the delegation said the Chinese people would always stand by the Korean people and army, whatever may happen in Korea.

He said: The Americans built the wall in an attempt to keep Korea divided forever. But the enemy will never be able to bar Korea's reunification. The party, government and people of China fully support the proposal for founding the Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo advanced by the great leader Comrade President Kim Il-song and resolutely oppose the "two Koreas" plot of the U.S. imperialists.

The delegation also visited Kangwon Province. It was entertained to banquets by the Kaesong Municipal and the Kangwon Provincial People's Committees. Speeches were made at the banquets.

The attendants there raised glasses to the good health and long life of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song, to the good health and long life of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il and to the good health and long life of respected Comrades Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping and Li Xiannian.

O KUK-YOL'S RETURN FROM CUBA REPORTED

SK100517 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1545 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 5 (KCNA) -- The party and government delegation of our country headed by Comrade O Kuk-yol, member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and chief of General Staff of the Korean People's Army, returned home by plane on August 5 after visiting the Republic of Cuba to participate in the celebrations of the 30th anniversary of the attack on the Moncada barracks in Cuba.

It was met at the airport by Comrade Kim Yong-nam, Lt. General of the Korean People's Army Pak Chung-kuk and vice-minister of foreign affairs Yi Chong-mok.

Also present at the airport were Armando Diaz Cantelar, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Cuban Embassy in Pyongyang, and N.M. Shubnikov, Soviet ambassador to Korea.

The delegation left Havana on August 1. It was seen off at the airport by Sixto Batista Santana, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Cuba and chief of the General Political Department of the Cuban Revolutionary Armed Forces, and Juan Jose Leon, chairman of the Cuban Committee for Supporting Korea's Reunification, and personages concerned.

It stopped over in Moscow on his way home.

AUSTRALIAN CP DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

SK092301 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2253 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Communist Party of Australia consisting of Neilley James Warwick and Elizabeth Blears, members of the National Committee of the party, left here today by air. It was seen off at the airport by Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, and personages concerned.

During its stay, the delegation visited Mangyongdae, and inspected various places including the Korean Revolution Museum, the Tower of Chuche Idea, the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum, the Arch of Triumph, the Pyongyang Metro and Panmunjom.

After touring Panmunjom, Neilley James Warwick said: Today the situation of the Korean peninsula is very tense due to the "two Koreas" plot and new war provocation manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists and South Korean puppets, their stooges. The U.S. imperialists have shipped 1,000 nuclear weapons into South Korea and adventurous scheme to deploy even neutron weapons there. This is a dangerous act threatening peace in Korea and the world. Noting that for defending peace in Asia and the world, it is imperative first of all, to realize Korea's reunification at an early date, he stressed: To this end, the U.S. troops, the main obstacle to Korea's reunification, must be withdrawn from South Korea.

IRANIAN PARTY DELEGATION LEAVES FOR HOME

SK091546 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1534 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- The delegation of the Islamic Republican Party of Iran headed by Mohsen Do'agu, member of the Central Council and member of the Executive Committee of the party and its department director, left here on August 9 by plane.

It was seen off at the airport by Comrade Hwang Chang-yop, secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, Yu Yong-kol, vice-director of a department of the WPK Central Committee, and Morteza Haeri Behbahni, charge d'affaires and interim of the Iranian Embassy here.

During its stay, the delegation visited Mangyongdae and inspected various places including the University of National Economy, the Mangyongdae Revolutionary School, the Pyongyang Metro and the Victorious Fatherland Liberation War Museum and toured Panmunjom.

SIXTH PLENUM OF GFTUK HELD 7-8 AUGUST

SK090432 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0347 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- The Sixth plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea was held in Pyongyang on August 7 and 8.

The meeting discussed ways for a thorough implementation of the programmatic teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea, delivered a report to be followed on the rostrum of many attendants.

The reporter and speakers stressed that the teachings of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song at the Seventh Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea are a programmatic guideline in fully solving the clothing problem of the people by beating the chemical target and the 1,500 million metre goal of textiles ahead of time and in powerfully accelerating overall socialist economic construction by developing railway transportation to a higher stage.

The meeting laid stress on the enhancement of the militant function and role of the organisations of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea for fulfilling with credit the tasks arising in attaining the chemical target and the 1,500 million meter goal of textiles ahead of time and in improving and strengthening railway transportation.

The meeting adopted appropriate decisions.

'NEW PHILOSOPHICAL EXPOSITION' STRESSED

SK082243 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2227 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Pyongyang August 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN today carries an article titled "New Philosophical Exposition of the Fatherland." Noting that to have a correct understanding of the fatherland is a fundamental problem in having a genuine love for the fatherland, the article says:

Our party propounded a noble idea that the fatherland is precisely the great leader. This is a perfect exposition of the essence of the fatherland based on the philosophical viewpoint of chuche and on the theory of the decisive role of the leader. That the fatherland is the great leader is a scientific truth reflecting the lawful nature of its construction and prosperity. It is not an ample understanding of the fatherland that it is a country or native land where one was born and grows up. Everyone has a country and native land. But if he is robbed of it by the foreign aggressors and his genuine life and happiness and dignity are violated by them, such a country and a native land can not be said to be a genuine fatherland.

If a country or a native land is to be a genuine fatherland, there should be joy and laughter and a genuine flowering human life.

A genuine fatherland of the working masses means a tender-hearted bosom which ensures their independent life and eternal happiness for all ages. Such a genuine fatherland of the working masses is built and develops and prospers by the leader, and every proud thing of the fatherland is connected with him.

The fact that the fatherland is the great leader is a truth proven by the history of our fatherland and by the long experience of our people, the article says, and continues: For our people the fatherland is precisely the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song. All the gains of our fatherland have been provided by him and blessing and benevolence of the fatherland for our people are unthinkable apart from the bosom of the great leader. That is why our people always think the fatherland in combination with the great leader Kim Il-song.

Our people's idea of the fatherland is a noblest ideological sentiment which is welded into one with the great leader. The profound philosophical nature and great attraction of this idea lies in that our party expounded the essence of the fatherland, basing itself on an analysis of the history of our fatherland, the experience of our people and their ideological sentiments.

Our party's profound philosophical exposition of the fatherland is of great significance in strengthening education of the working people in socialist patriotism and adding last-brilliance to our fatherland, the article notes, and stresses: It is a great stride forward in having a correct understanding of the fatherland that our party gave a profound philosophical exposition of the fatherland in combination with the leader.

The idea of the fatherland is a noblest ideological sentiment deeply rooted in the minds of people. It was not until our era under the leadership of our party that our people came to have a perfect understanding of the fatherland. As it viewed and expounded the features and essence of the fatherland on the basis of the chuche philosophy and in view of the independent and creative life of the working masses our party firmly ensures its scientific and profound nature. And as it gave an exposition of the essence of the fatherland and love for it in the light of the leader it gives perfect answers to this question.

BOOST IN IRON, STEEL PRODUCTION REPORTED

SK091620 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1555 GMT 9 Aug 83

[KCNA identifies this as a "pool item"]

[Text] Pyongyang August 9 (KCNA) -- The workers of the Kim Chaek iron works, a leading metallurgical enterprise of Korea, boosted the production 26 percent in pig iron and 31 percent respectively in steel and rolled steel in the last one year as against the previous year. The Kim Chaek iron works was the first to raise the torch of the drive for the creation of the "speed of the 80's" in July 1982.

New records were continuously created at the Kangson steel complex, Hwanghae iron works, Songjin steel works and other enterprises in the metal industry.

In the last one year the production of pig iron, steel and rolled steel rose 22.3, 31 and 23 percent respectively above the previous year, taking the Ministry of Metal Industry as a whole.

OFFICIALS DISCUSS HANDLING OF CHINESE PILOT

Deputy Minister Meets Taiwan Envoy

SK091239 Seoul YONHAP in English 1229 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- Vice Korean Foreign Minister No Chae-won Tuesday met with Taiwanese Ambassador to Korea Hsueh Yu-chi to discuss matters relating to the defection in Korea last Sunday of a Chinese pilot, Sun Tianqin. During the 40-minute meeting occasioned by Hsueh's call, the Taiwanese envoy was learned to have asked the Seoul government to send both the Chinese defector and his MIG-21 jet fighter to Taipei.

Vice Foreign Minister No replied that the Seoul government will later inform Taipei of its position on how to handle the defection case, it was reported.

Concerning the foreign wire service reports that the Beijing government demanded that Seoul hand back the Chinese pilot as well as the aircraft, Ambassador Hsueh said that Beijing's demand should be ignored because the Chinese pilot is a political refugee, deserting China to seek freedom.

Cabinet Ministers Meet

SK100025 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 10 Aug 83 p 1

[Text] Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and security-related Cabinet members yesterday discussed how to deal with the Chinese pilot who defected to Korea Sunday flying a MIG-21 jet fighter.

In a meeting presided over by the premier, the participants were learned to have exchanged views based on a report made by Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs No Chae-won on the outcome of discussions made by working-level officials.

Attending the meeting were Minister of Home Affairs Chu Yong-pok, Minister of Justice Pae Myong-in, Minister of National Defense Yun Song-nim, Minister of Culture and Information Yi Chon-hui and Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs No.

It has been known that the political asylum sought by the pilot, Sun Tianqin, would be determined based on his desire in accordance with precedent. The government also holds the view that it would negotiate the fate of the MIG-21 directly with China if requested by Beijing, it was learned. It was also learned that judicial authorities will determine whether or not to indict the Chinese pilot on suspicion of violating the Korean Emigration Law and the Aviation Law.

In the case of Wu Ronggen, 25-year-old Chinese pilot who defected to Korea last October flying a MIG-19 fighter, the government allowed him to go to Taiwan, without prosecuting him, on humanitarian grounds. It is most likely that the MIG-21 pilot will be treated as the precedent established in the case involving Wu.

No PRC Request Received

SK100313 Seoul YONHAP in English 0300 GMT 10 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 10 (YONHAP) -- South Korea has not received any Chinese request regarding the Chinese Air Force defector and his MIG-21 jet now in Korea, a spokesman for the Foreign Ministry said Wednesday.

The spokesman made the comment in response to a published report that a spokeswoman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry claimed that "the South Korean authorities not only should return the aircraft to China, but the pilot as well."

According to a REUTERS report, she did not comment, however, when asked whether Beijing would make an official response to South Korea's standing offer to possibly return the MIG-21.

The Korean ministry spokesman suggested that South Korea would not respond should China make any proposal regarding the aircraft through a third country. The Seoul government has made it known that it will exercise its own jurisdiction over the pilot's fate but is willing to negotiate directly with Chinese officials the possible return of the MIG-21 jet.

Sun Tianqin, a 46-year-old test pilot of the Chinese Air Force, flew his MIG-21 jet to South Korea Sunday. Sun, now in seclusion pending South Korea investigation, is known to have asked for asylum in Taiwan, seat of the Nationalist Chinese Government.

HANGUK ILBO URGES LONG-TERM POLICY TOWARD PRC

SK100614 Seoul HANGUK ILBO in Korean 10 Aug 83 p 2

[Editorial: "Our Eyes Toward Communist China"]

[Text] It appears that the number of incidents of "uninvited guests from the air" who flew from Communist China to South Korea and asked for political asylum in a third country has drastically increased.

Three-fourths of the cases occurred after the beginning of the 1980's. The bases they took off from to head for our country are known to be on Shandong Peninsula on the Chinese mainland and on Liaodong Peninsula in northeast China. This reminds us of the traffic routes which were used in ancient times. This also makes us imagine "the changing of the appearance of the West Sea into a lake" when we resume exchanges in the remote future.

However, now is the time for us to direct attention to working out wise, independent and mature measures and preliminary steps, not being impatient. It may be good for us to review diplomatic countermeasures. However, it is not necessary to be oversensitive, hoping for responses from the Beijing side while seeking an improvement of relations with Communist China, with which we have no diplomatic relations. We have taken the initiative in handling such incidents, and he who should worry is the other side. At present, it appears that delaying the inevitable in expectation of some "signal of change" or "request for cooperation" is useless. The principle should come before the technique.

In the meantime, some people say it is not appropriate for our country to serve as a "nonprofit railroad station" for defectors or to be regarded as the "customer nation acting as an agent for dissidents from Communist China" because of the series of such incidents. However, there is neither a way to block the defectors nor should they be blocked. We cannot change the geopolitical fact that the Korean peninsula is located at the key point of maritime, ground, and aerial traffic in northeast Asia. In addition, defectors have great expectations of our country as a member of the free and open world. We should strive to convince the people in the East and West that the significance of Korea's existence should not be ignored and that the Korean people's independent dignity should be respected.

We know very well the difficult questions, troubles, and factors taking place and causing instability in the course of pursuing the policies of modernization and pragmatism in Communist China in the 1980's by the Deng Xiaoping system. However, we are not going to list them in this column. It is a general principle of political dynamics that when suppressed people are freed even to a minor extent or the closed door is opened even a little, the eruption of their demand will soon become uncontrollable.

We like to point out that Communist China's current policy toward South Korea is not reasonable even from the standpoint of its own national interests. However, we feel it would take considerable time to adjust this diplomatic policy. This cannot be fully explained even by the Chinese people's racial traits of so-called "slow action" and by the current situation of the Communist Chinese regime. We may point out that considerable time would be necessary because of the so-called revolutionary principle with North Korea, of its strategy toward the USSR, of mutual dependence between rule and foreign policy, and of such restrictions as the awareness of the tasks assigned by the history of the nearly last 100 years. It appears that such restrictions may be lifted when the next regime, which would be "younger," comes to power. A certain period of time is necessary for Communist China to change its ideological diplomacy to a diplomacy seeking national interest first based on internal transition.

It is known that the Chinese medicine does not work quickly, but slowly. We don't need a hastily carried out policy toward Communist China in order to have a successful one. Therefore, we should carry out our diplomacy in such a way as to gradually create consistent relations of trust based on the long-range view. The prerequisite for such relations of trust is mutual respect. We should carry out diplomacy so as to comply with the principle of independence, and take a broad view toward the future, not straying from the straight, righteous path.

USSR INVITES ROK WRESTLERS TO WORLD EVENT

SK100019 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English 10 Aug 83 p 7

[Text] The organizing committee of the 1983 World Amateur Wrestling Championships to be held in the Soviet Union next month sent invitations to the Korea Amateur Wrestling Association (KAWA), it was learned yesterday. It is the first time that the Soviet Union has invited Korean athletes to a sport meet except for the Olympics and Universiad.

The invitations reached the Korean association via Azuma, a Japanese director of the International Federation of Amateur Wrestling (FILA) who recently returned from his visit to the Soviet Union. A 14-member Korean wrestling squad, selected by the KAWA, are now undergoing hard training for the world championships slated from Sept. 22 to Oct. 1.

MALAYSIA'S PRIME MINISTER MAHATHIR VISITS

Arrival 8 Aug

SK031100 Seoul YONHAP in English 0952 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 8 (YONHAP) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed and his wife arrived in Seoul Monday leading a 65-member entourage for a week-long official visit here at the invitation of his Korean counterpart Kim Sang-hyop.

Mahathir is scheduled to have summit talks with South Korean President Chun Tu-hwan Tuesday, when the two leaders are expected to discuss ways of strengthening ties between Korea and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN).

On the same day, prior to the summitry, he is to pay a courtesy call on Prime Minister Kim Sang-hyop and visit the Economic Planning Board. He will be the honor guest at a luncheon given by Prime Minister Kim.

President Chon will host a state dinner in honor of Mahathir at the presidential mansion Chongwadae on Tuesday evening.

His itinerary will take him to central and southern Korean industrial complexes, including the Korea Heavy Industries and Construction Co. and Pohang Iron and Steel Co. Thirty-two Malaysian business leaders accompanied the visiting prime minister.

Meeting With Kim Sang-hyop

SK090724 Seoul YONHAP in English 0653 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug 9 (YONHAP) -- Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed and his South Korean counterpart Kim Sang-hyop agreed Tuesday to further deepen bilateral cooperation between the two nations including expansion of trade.

During a 40-minute meeting, Kim expressed his appreciation for the Malaysian support of South Korea's positions at international forums like the non-aligned nations conference. Kim also suggested further promotion of diversified cooperation between the two nations. Through the more active participation of South Korean industry in the development of Malaysian projects, Mahathir said he hoped to enhance the ties between Seoul and Kuala Lumpur.

In addition, the Malaysian prime minister expressed hope for an increase in South Korean imports of Malaysian raw materials, including petroleum and natural gas. "If so, Malaysia will be able to increase its import of petroleum derivatives from South Korea," he said.

Mahathir is scheduled for summit talks with South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan later Tuesday.

Meeting With Chon Tu-hwan

SK090932 Seoul YONHAP in English 0904 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- Economic and technical cooperation were the topics of discussion Tuesday during a meeting between President Chon Tu-hwan and Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed.

Mahathir and Chon exchanged views on the overall international situations, including northeast Asian scene centered on the Korean peninsula. They discussed closer bilateral cooperation in matters related to major countries in which both nations have mutual interests.

During the hour-long meeting, President Chon detailed his reunification policy for the two Koreas, and requested Malaysia's special cooperation in maintaining the peace on the Korean peninsula. The president also fully explained his proposal for a Pacific-basin-countries summit meeting. Chon discussed the necessity of the proposed meeting as well as its background, basic character and agenda. He asked for Malaysia's cooperation in the realization of the meeting.

The president's scheduled visits to five southwest Asian and Oceania nations from Oct. 8 to 25 will be an extension of his 1981 trip to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) countries, Chon said. He hopes his upcoming tour will strengthen friendly and cooperative relations between Asian nations, he added.

After Chon and Mahathir met in private, high-ranking officials joined the summit. Attending the expanded meeting were South Korean Foreign Minister Yi Pom-sok, Chief Presidential Secretary Ham Pyong-chun, and Ambassador to Malaysia Sim Ki-chol. Malaysian officials present were. Abdullah Haji Alimad Badawi, minister in the Prime Minister's Department; ambassador to Korea Abdul Majid B. Mohamed and chairman of the Malaysian mining corporation Desa Pache.

President Chon will host a state dinner Tuesday night in honor of Mahathir and his wife at the presidential mansion, Chongwadae.

State Dinner 9 Aug

SK091210 Seoul YONHAP in English 1153 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 9 (YONHAP) -- President Chon Tu-hwan said Tuesday Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir bin Mohamed's visit here will "certainly become an important milestone in enhancing cooperation and partnership between our two countries."

Chon emphasized the two nations' "determined efforts for increasing cooperation as partners in building free, peaceful and prosperous nations and in shaping a new world history marked by peace and justice will attain great triumphs."

In an address delivered at the state dinner he hosted for Mahathir at the presidential mansion Chonwadae, Chon said the mutually complementary partnership between the two nations will evolve into an ever closer cooperation in the economic field and in other areas.

He continued to say that "in today's world, marked by uncertainties, it is very crucial for our two nations to enlarge areas of cooperation as developing countries, thereby promoting South-South cooperation. This will significantly contribute to realizing our common goals of freedom and democracy."

"In this regard, the Republic of Korea greatly values its close relations with Malaysia and the other member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, who are our friendly neighbors," he said.

Saying that "it is very gratifying to see how cooperative relations have intensified in the political, economic, social and cultural fields and exchanges of visits have increased between our two countries and peoples," Chon emphasized such cooperative relations will become a solid base for promoting the peace and prosperity of east Asia and the development of the Pacific region.

Chon added: "It is most significant that the spirit of cooperation existing between our two countries has strengthened, owing to the Look-East policy which you (Mahathir) have initiated and made very successful."

Mahathir said in his speech that he hopes for the "captains" of Korean industries to start thinking seriously about moving some of their plants to Malaysia where their own and Korea's interests will be served as much as Malaysia and its people.

He said leaders of the developing countries piously call for more free trade, but at the same time they devise restrictions, including quotas, tariffs, high interest rates and exorbitant freight charges in order to stifle the import of goods into their countries. "By using each other's products and raw materials we (developing countries) can reduce our dependence on developed countries, and our wealth and strength will ensure a strong bargaining posture vis-a-vis the developed countries," he said.

He emphasized the tensions on the Korean peninsula should be removed as soon as possible through peaceful negotiations, and the Korean people must decide this for themselves without undue interference from any other quarters. He said: "It is our hope that the years ahead would see a lessening of these tensions and eventually their total elimination."

IMPORTS OF CONSUMER, CAPITAL GOODS ON RISE

SK040813 Seoul YONHAP in English 0738 GMT 4 Aug 83

[Text] Seoul, Aug. 4 (YONYAP) -- South Korea's imports of consumer and capital goods are rising sharply in line with government import liberalization measures, prompting the need for higher tariffs on non-essential commodities, the TONG-A ILBO reported Thursday.

The country imported 12.2 billion U.S. dollars worth of commodities in the first six months of the year, up 2.9 percent over the same period last year, according to statistics available at the Commerce-Industry Ministry.

Although importation of crude oil and other key raw materials dropped to 7.6 billion dollars, down 2.3 percent, the importation of capital goods totaled 3.4 billion, up 13.8 percent, and those of consumer goods amounted to more than 1.3 billion dollars, up 9.8 percent.

A breakdown of imported consumer goods in the first half of the year shows that 278 million dollars worth were used for the manufacture of export items, up only 0.2 percent from the previous year. More than one-billion-dollars worth of imports went for domestic consumption, a 12.7-percent rise, according to the statistics.

Of the consumer goods, imports of Australian beef came to 66.7 million dollars (up 57.1 percent); alcohol and undiluted spirits, 11.3 million dollars (up 21.1 percent); young antlers, 4.3 million dollars (up 13.6 percent); overgrown antlers, 1.7 million dollars (up 10.6 percent); aluminium cooking pots, 1.7 million dollars (up 32.0 percent); plastic tableware, 2.2 million dollars (up 13.0 percent); audio components, 36.7 million dollars (up 117.3 percent); and jewelry, 14.3 million dollars (up 125.9 percent).

According to the daily, a ministry official expressed surprise at the sharp rises in imports of aluminium pots and plastic tableware and suggested the necessity to restrict the influx of such non-essential products by raising tariff rates. The quality and prices of domestically produced goods are excellent and competitive, the ministry official said.

The ministry may reduce this year's import target from the originally projected 25.5 billion dollars to 25.2 billion dollars to reduce the size of trade deficits to 1.7 billion dollars, the official was quoted as saying.

Currently, the country's import liberalization ratio stands at 80.4 percent. The government plans to boost the rate to the level of advanced countries by the end of 1985.

SPK REPORTS THAI BORDER INCURSIONS 27 JUL-5 AUG

BK081243 Phnom Penh SPK in English 1114 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh (SPK) August 8 -- Thailand made five serious intrusions into Kampuchea from July 27 to August 5.

Four reconnaissance flights were conducted by an L-19 spotter plane. The other involved a C-130. The targets were the Preah Vihear temple area, Poipet, Mak Hoeun and Komrieng, from two to three kilometres this side of the border.

Kampuchean territorial waters were violated 267 times by armed vessels, including two warships, from Thailand. The intruders operated northwest and southwest of Koh Kong island and southwest of Koh Kong island, seven to 23 miles from the shore.

On the ground, 52 attacks were conducted with rockets and 82-mm mortar fire on the area of Rominh and another area south of the Preah Vihear temple (Preah Vihear Province), on Anlung Veng and eastern Samraong (Siem Reap), southwestern Nimit, Kop, Ta Ben, Kompong Ley, Komrieng, Pailin and Samlot (Battambang).

Thai-based Pol Pot troops and other Khmer reactionaries also intruded into Kampuchea, but were firmly intercepted, taking 83 casualties including 57 dead, and losing 37 firearms.

AGREEMENT ON ECONOMIC AID SIGNED WITH HUNGARY

BK091255 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1216 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Phnom Penh, 9 Aug (SPK) -- An agreement on economic aid from Hungary to the PRK was signed in Phnom Penh today by Tang Saroem Kampuchean minister of trade, and Alfred Almasi, Hungarian ambassador to Kampuchea.

This agreement, based on the principles of socialist internationalism, strengthens the friendship and cooperation between the two countries. The signing ceremony proceeded in an atmosphere of cordiality and friendship.

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 25-31 JUL

BK011206 [Editorial report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period 25-31 July:

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 25 July reports that by mid-July, peasants in the provincial town tilled more than 1,000 hectares of land, including nearly 40 hectares done with the help of tractors; broadcast 435 hectares of floating and six-month rice; sowed over 8 hectares of IR-36 rice; transplanted more than 20 hectares of rice; and planted more than 120 hectares of subsidiary crops. The report adds that the provincial veterinary service vaccinated more than 900 head of cattle against various diseases.

Svay Rieng Province: The radio at 0430 GMT on 25 July reports that in Svay Rieng District, by the beginning of July, peasants in the district plowed more than 565 hectares of land; sowed 68 hectares of all types of rice; broadcast 438 hectares of floating rice; and planted 20 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, 147 hectares of vegetables, 27 hectares of sweet potato and cassava, more than 2,900 coconut trees, and over 13,500 palm trees.

The same report adds that more than 12,000 metric tons of natural fertilizer were produced.

Kompong Chhnang Province: According to a report broadcast by the radio at 0430 GMT on 25 July, during the first half of 1983, Baribon District caught 761 metric tons of fish, and produced 274 metric tons of dried fish, smoked fish, and fermented fish paste. At 0430 GMT on 27 July, the radio reports that the district has so far broadcast more than 500 hectares of floating rice, sowed more than 300 hectares, and planted more than 200 hectares of floating rice, sowed more than 300 hectares, and planted more than 200 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops.

In Kompong Leng District, Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1102 GMT on 29 July reports that since the beginning of the monsoon in May, peasants in the district have planted 470 hectares of rice by direct sowing. They have also planted 143 hectares of vegetables, 15 hectares of industrial crops; and reclaimed 350 hectares of wasteland. The report adds that the district veterinary service vaccinated more than 6,500 head of cattle against eqizootic diseases in June. In a report carried by SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 31 July, the press agency says that by July, peasants in the province tilled almost 7,000 hectares of land. They also cleared 2,920 hectares of land in the province. The radio at 0430 GMT on 31 July reports that, so far, more than 5,500 hectares of rainy season rice, 360 hectares of peanuts, sesame, jute, tobacco, and sugar cane; and over 2,350 hectares of corn, potato, cassava, beans, and vegetables have been planted. The peasants in the province have also reclaimed more than 3,600 hectares of land.

Kompong Cham Province: According to SPK in French at 1202 GMT on 25 July, by the end of June, peasants in the province tilled 26,401 hectares of land. The planting of food-crops has been done on 40,000 hectares which include 24,000 hectares of corn. Some 1,000 hectares of industrial crops have also been planted. The province possesses, at present, 268,000 head of cattle, 90,700 pigs, and 763,000 fowl.

The provincial agricultural service has distributed to various localities 35,000 metric tons of rice seeds, 500 metric tons of chemical fertilizer, 9,230 liters of insecticides, and 220 sprayers. This year, the province plans to grow 166,000 hectares of rice, the report concludes.

The radio at 0430 GMT on 26 July says that so far, peasants in Chamkar Leu District have tilled more than 700 hectares of land; sowed 562 hectares of rice; and planted over 300 hectares slash-and-burn rice, 3,400 hectares of corn, beans, and vegetables; and over 1,300 hectares of various industrial crops such as peanut, sugar cane, and jute. The report adds that tens of thousands heads of cattle and fowl have been raised and 234 hectares of land reclaimed.

Kratie Province: SPK in French at 0410 GMT on 26 July reports that, during the first six months of this year, the provincial trade service bought 5,000 metric tons of paddy from peasants, 280 metric tons of corn, and 250 metric tons of tobacco. The radio at 1300 GMT on 26 July says that, so far, the province has tilled more than 6,600 hectares for rainy season rice and over 2,600 hectares for slash-and-burn rice. The report adds that more than 750 hectares of corn have been planted and over 1,100 hectares of land reclaimed.

Battambang Province: In a report carried by SPK in French at 0420 GMT on 30 July, the press agency says that, by 20 July, peasants in the province tilled more than 172,000 hectares of land. They also planted by direct sowing 133,000 hectares of rice and sowed 3,540 hectares of various type of local rice. The report adds that 4,000 hectares of subsidiary crops were also planted. According to SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 31 July, Sangke District tilled almost 18,000 hectares of the planned 37,000 hectares by July. Peasants in the district also planted by direct sowing 8,560 hectares of rice 450 hectares of corn, and 800 hectares subsidiary crops, excluding 400 hectares of orange orchards.

Kompong Speu Province: In an interview with a radio correspondent carried at 0430 GMT on 30 July, the acting chairman of the Provincial Revolutionary Committee says that, in the 1979-1980 season, peasants in his province planted only 17,000 hectares of rice; in 1980-1981, 65,000 hectares were planted; and in 1981-1982, only 49,000 hectares were planted due to droughts. In 1982-1983, 67,500 hectares of rice were planted. He adds that, so far, 2,500 hectares of rice have been sowed and 1,418 hectares transplanted. The report concludes by saying that 27,457 head of cattle were vaccinated against various diseases.

Prey Veng Province: In a report broadcast at 0430 GMT on 30 July, the radio says that this rainy season, the provincial agricultural service made the following distribution: 104 metric tons of urea fertilizer, nearly 10 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 250 hoes, and 60 plowshares to Me Sang District; 130 metric tons of urea fertilizer, nearly 5 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 300 hoes, and 80 plowshares to Kompong Trahek District; 91 metric tons of urea fertilizer, 10 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 200 hoes, and 80 plowshares to Baphum District; 107 metric tons of urea fertilizer, 5 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 200 hoes, and 80 plowshares to Preah Sdach District; 12 metric tons of urea fertilizer, almost 5 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 150 hoes, and 50 plowshares to Peam Chor District; 9 metric tons of urea fertilizer, over a metric ton of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 150 hoes, and 50 plowshares to Peam Ro district; almost 120 metric tons of urea fertilizer, 5 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 300 hoes, and 100 plowshares to Prey Veng District; 91 metric tons of urea fertilizer, almost 5 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 200 hoes, and 100 plowshares to Kamchay Mea District; 78 metric tons of urea fertilizer, more than 2 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 200 hoes, and 50 plowshares to Kanhchriech District; over 65 metric tons of urea fertilizer, more than 29 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 150 hoes, and 50 plowshares to Sithor Kandal District; and 69 metric tons of urea fertilizer, nearly 20 metric tons of 16-20-0 fertilizer, 170 hoes, and 50 plowshares to Peareang District

At 1136 GMT on 31 July, SPK in French reports that during the first half of this year, Baphnum District, bought 2,900 metric tons of paddy from peasants in the district.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: In a report at 1300 GMT on 31 July, the radio says that by 20 July, peasants in Samrong District planted more than 1,600 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, and sowed 109 hectares of rice. More than 100 hectares of subsidiary crops were also planted.

AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS REPORTED FOR 1-7 AUGUST

BK080824 [Editorial Report] Kampuchean media have reported the following agricultural developments during the reporting period of 1-7 August.

National level: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 2 August reported that by mid-July more than 400 tractors tilled over 80,000 hectares of land throughout the country. The Agriculture Ministry distributed over 9,000 metric tons of chemical fertilizers and insecticides to various provinces.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0416 GMT on 1 August reported that peasants in Sambo District, Kratie Province, are making every effort to transplant rice on 1,712 hectares of tilled land. At present 385 solidarity groups in this district are building and repairing waterworks able to provide water to 5,000 hectares of ricefield. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 2 August reported that by July more than 100 hectares of rice were transplanted in Sambor District, Kratie Province.

They have already put 8,560 hectares under rice, 450 under maize, and 800 under subsidiary food crops. There are also over 400 hectares of orange orchards.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1205 GMT on 2 August reported that by the end of July peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province has prepared 7,000 hectares for the wet season cropping. Compared to last year, the area sown to rice has increased by 4,660 hectares, that of seedbeds by 860 hectares, and that of newly reclaimed land by 2,920 hectares. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 6 August reported that from the beginning of the rainy season to mid-July peasants in Rolea P'ier District, Kompong Chhang Province, tilled over 2,500 hectares of land, sowed or transplanted over 1,200 hectares of rice, reclaimed 653 hectares of land, and planted over 200 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 3 August reported that tractor groups in Prey Veng Province helped till almost 4,000 hectares of land in Kompong Travek, Baphnum, and Mesang Districts. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1205 GMT on August 2 reported that during the first half of the year the trade service at Baphnum District, Prey Veng Province, bought from the peasants 2,900 metric tons of paddy, 900 metric tons more than expected. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 6 August reported that peasants in Kompong Trabek District, Prey Veng Province, restored two waterworks of 1,500 and 1,600 meters.

Kompong Speu Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1123 GMT on 3 August reported that up to July peasants in Kompong Speu Province built 112 km of ditches and repaired and dug 16 canals. A pumping station and a hydraulic dam are being building in Samraong Tong District. Up to the third week of July peasants in this province plowed 7,865 hectares of land and planted 1,500 hectares of rice and 2,000 hectares of subsidiary crops. During the first half of this year the provincial veterinary service vaccinated 39,400 head of oxen and buffalo against various diseases.

Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0429 GMT on 5 August reported that solidarity groups of Phnum Srouch District, Kompong Speu Province, plowed 550 hectares of ricefields. They also planted more than 300 hectares of slash-and-burn rice. Four embankments and many irrigation canals were restored. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 7 August reported that by the end of July peasants in Phnum Sruoch District, Kompong Speu Province, sowed and transplanted over 400 hectares of various types of rice. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT 2 August reported that so far peasants in Samraong Tong District, Kompong Speu Province, tilled almost 1,600 hectares of land, sowed over 950 hectares, and transplanted almost 700 hectares of rice. The Kompong Speu provincial agriculture service provided peasants in this district with 65 liters of gasoline, and 150 liters of insecticide. Peasants in this district planted over 140 hectares of corn, 87 hectares of mungbeans, 48 hectares of peanuts, 15 hectares of sugarcane, and 67 hectares of vegetables. The target of rice growing in this district is 16,098 hectares.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 4 August reported that by 5 July peasants in Kompong Thom Province sold 15,386 metric tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0429 GMT on 5 August reported that peasants in this province restored 15 reservoirs and built 6 others during the first half of this year. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0429 GMT on 5 August reported that peasants in Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province, sowed 3,350 hectares of rice and planted 180 hectares of slash-and-burn rice and 130 hectares of rice and planted 180 hectares of subsidiary crops. They plan to grow 28,100 hectares of rice this year. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1213 GMT on 4 August reported that although there is little rain, peasants of Stoung District, Kompong Thom Province have managed to put 3,350 hectares under floating rice. They have also covered 20 hectares by transplanting and 180 other hectares by dibbling. They have also planted subsidiary food crops on 130 hectares.

Their plan for the whole season includes 1,100 hectares of long-term rice, 18,000 hectares of medium-term rice, 700 hectares of floating rice, and 700 others of dibbled rice.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1215 GMT on 5 August reported that during the first half of this year the trade service of Kandal Province bought more than 5,000 metric tons of paddy, 4,700 metric tons of corn, 190 metric tons of lotus seeds, 130 metric tons of tobacco, and 100 metric tons of palm sugar from peasants in this province. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0429 GMT on 5 August reported that up to mid-July 430 hectares of rice and more than 200 hectares of corn and sesame were planted in the Kandal provincial seat. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0429 GMT on 5 August reported that up to mid-July 430 hectares of rice and more than 200 hectares of corn and sesame were planted in the Kandal provincial seat. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1139 GMT on 6 August reported that peasants in Tonle Sap District, Kandal Province, have planted rice on 650 of the 2,600 hectares prepared for the current cropping season. They also cleared 125 hectares of waste-land at the beginning of the monsoon.

At the communes of Vihear Luong, Kompong Os and Prek Ta Ten, peasants have built two canals totaling 800 meters and five dams totaling 2,350 meters to water 100 hectares. In addition, two canals and two old dams have been dredged and strengthened. The district's target for this season is 4,000 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 2 August broadcast a recorded statement by (Pen Bunchua), chief of agricultural service in Muk Kampul District, Kandal Province, in which he stated that during the last dry season his service bought 201 metric tons of paddy from the people. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1137 GMT on 7 August reported that peasants in Kaoh Thum District, Kandal Province, plowed 4,700 hectares of land and sowed more than 1,000 hectares of rice.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0405 GMT on 6 August reported that peasants in Kampot Province planted 11,480 hectares of rice and 2,830 hectares of corn, sesame, and sugarcane. There are 105,280 head of cattle and 62,370 pigs. A total of 1,820 metric tons of sea fish was caught. Forest exploitation provided more than 830 cubic meters of sawn logs and over 500 cubic meters of sawn-up logs. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1137 GMT on 7 August reported that up to the beginning of August peasants in Kampot Province plowed 15,000 hectares of ricefield.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0400 GMT on 7 August reported that 4,520 metric tons of fish have so far been caught in Kompong Cham Province.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 3 August reported that peasants in Srei Snam District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, planned to grow rice on 7,500 hectares of land. There are 5,127 head of cattle. By 15 July, peasants in this district planted over 5,600 hectares of various types of rice, 74 percent of the production plan. They also sowed 72 hectares of ordinary rice and planted over 300 hectares of secondary food crops. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 4 August reported that by 20 July peasants in Chongkal District, Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province, sowed 230 hectares of rice and planted 990 hectares of slash-and-burn and other varieties of rice and 88 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 7 August reported that peasants in Takeo Province tilled over 26,000 hectares of land, sowed 1,600 hectares of rice, and broadcast and transplanted almost 18,000 hectares of rice. They also grew over 4,400 hectares of corn, potatoes, sugar cane, beans, sesame, and vegetables. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 5 August reported that by mid-July peasants in Kirivong District, Takeo Province, tilled nearly 7,300 hectares of land, sowed over 600 hectares of rice, broadcast or transplanted nearly 5,000 hectares of rice, and planted nearly 800 hectares of subsidiary crops.

Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 6 August reported that up to 27 July peasants in Treang District, Takeo Province, broadcast more than 1,000 hectares of rice, sowed over 100 hectares of rice, and transplanted nearly 7,800 hectares of rice.

BRIEFS

SOVIET CIRCUS TROUPE -- Phnom Penh, 20 Jul (SPK) -- The circus troupe of Krovoiveoc town (Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic) left Phnom Penh yesterday, 19 July, and ended its 13-day visit in Kampuchea. During its stay, the Soviet artists were received by Chey Sophea, deputy information and culture minister, and gave many performances in the Kampuchean capital. They also visited the national museum, the former royal palace, the Tuol Sleng museum of genocide, the No 2 orphanage, and the circus school in Phnom Penh [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 1426 GMT 20 Jul 83 BK]

BULGARIAN JOURNALISTS VISIT -- Phnom Penh, 20 Jul (SPK) -- A group of journalists of the People's Army of Bulgaria led by Col Anastas Anastasov, special envoy of the weekly magazine ANTENI, arrived in Phnom Penh on Tuesday, 19 July, for a visit to Kampuchea at the invitation of the paper of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army. The Bulgarian journalists were greeted upon their arrival by Ros Sovan, editor of the paper of the Kampuchean Revolutionary Army, and other officials. Simeon Dimitrov, ambassador of Bulgaria in Kampuchea, was also present on this occasion. [Text] [Phnom Penh SPK in French 0448 GMT 20 Jul 83 BK]

JOURNAL CAUTIONS AGAINST U.S. MILITARY INFLUENCE

BK091027 Bangkok SIAM MAI in Thai 5 Aug 83 pp 25-29

["Special report": "'Cobra Gold' Exercise: The Dangerous Americans"]

[Excerpts] The Royal Thai and U.S. Navies conducted a joint exercise codenamed "Cobra Gold-83" in the Gulf of Thailand from 6-31 July. It involved some 10,000 Marines and sailors from the U.S. 7th Fleet and their Thai counterparts from the Thai Air Force and Navy along with 30 vessels, 30 planes and 26 helicopters. The two countries held a similar joint exercise in the Gulf of Thailand last year.

During the past few years, the military cooperation between Thailand and the United States, which had been downgraded following the end of the Vietnam war, has again increased rapidly, particularly in the wake of the Vietnamese aggression in Indochina, which has subsequently turned Thailand into the fortress of the free world against the communist threat.

Both the increase in military aid and the visits by U.S. high-ranking officials indicate the possibility of the return of the United States to this region in the near future.

It should be noticed that the expansion of the military relations between the two countries has lately been referred to in the context of the Thanat-Rusk communique. Although SEATO and its military planning office were dissolved on 1 July 1977, the treaty is still valid and member countries still honor their commitments.

Despite the absence of a U.S. role in this region since the Vietnam war, the validity of the two agreements which involved Thailand can easily allow the United States to play its same old role in this region again.

A new development that is worth close attention is joint military exercises among the SEATO member countries. The "Cobra Gold-82" joint exercise between Thailand and the United States was the biggest exercise the two countries have ever held.

Early this year, Singapore was reported to have sent a number of its soldiers to conduct a clandestine military exercise and receive training at the newly built Sai Yok camp in Kanchanaburi Province. The Thai and Singapore senior military officials have quietly managed to reach agreement on this military cooperation.

Recently, Australia, a SEATO member, invited a company of Thailand's 9th Division to participate in war games in that country.

After his tour of the other ASEAN countries and his meeting with the commander of the U.S. Pacific Command, Admiral William Crowe, Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon disclosed that the ASEAN countries are planning to establish an ASEAN arms depot in the United States. The ASEAN members will buy weapons to put in the depot. The weapons will be delivered to member countries by the U.S. rapid transportation system in case of emergency. It was also reported that the United States sent its most modern submarines to participate in the "Cobra Gold-83" exercise.

The increase in the military cooperation between the United States and the ASEAN member countries has apparently allayed concern over the dangerously tense situation along the border. However, Thailand has not yet assessed the possibility of Vietnamese aggression against this country.

The joint military exercise is, therefore, an attempt to escalate the situation to justify Thailand's preparations to cope with imminent aggression.

Consequently, a large portion of the national budget will be given to the military instead of for the development of the country. This will eventually benefit a scheme of the United States to exploit this region.

In any event, regardless of the close alliance between Thailand and the United States and the U.S. influence over the Thai military and politics, it is now necessary for Thailand to rearrange its relations with the United States so as to prevent the future U.S. aid from compromising Thailand's independence, as has happened in the past.

Thailand must strictly implement a flexible, independent, and neutral foreign policy so it will not be used as a trump card by any big power in the battle for influence in this strategic area.

REVISED EXTRADITION PACT TO BE SIGNED WITH U.S.

BK080302 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 8 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[By Banyat Thatsaniyawet]

[Text] A revised extradition treaty between the United States and Thailand is expected to be signed in Bangkok during President Reagan's November 8-9 visit, a reliable source told the BANGKOK POST yesterday. The revised treaty will cover crimes not included in the original version, such as narcotics trafficking and plane hijacking, under which offenders can be extradited.

Meanwhile, Mr Sathit Sathianthai, director-general of Treaty and Legal Department, said that officials initialled the revised treaty last month. This had followed two rounds of talks between officials in Bangkok and Washington, D.C. since March, he said.

The Thai-U.S. extradition treaty has not been amended since it was first signed in 1922, although there were initiatives for its revision as early as 1976. The serious attempt to revise the treaty came in March this year when a U.S. delegation came to Bangkok for talks on the matter. Follow-up talks were held last month when Mr Sathit led a delegation to Washington.

Mr Sathit said that the two rounds of talks focussed on five main issues: the nationalities of the offenders; expenses to extradite the offenders; special court; convention and offences which carry death penalty. Agreement or compromise was reached on all the issues, except that regarding offences which carry death penalty, he said.

On the question of expenditure, it was agreed that the country which sought the extradition of an offender would pay for the air fare. Expenditure incurred before the extradition should be borne by the host country.

Mr Sathit said that there was a conflict of laws regarding extradition in respect to nationality. He explained that Thai law prohibits the extradition of a Thai national from his homeland to be tried in another country while U.S. law requires an offender to be tried in the country where the crime was committed. The Thai argument was recognised on this question, Mr Sathit said.

On the question of a special court, particularly a military court, the director-general said that the U.S. side had expressed concern that they might be chastised by human rights groups if offenders extradited to Thailand were tried by a military court because of political uncertainty in the country. This question was cleared by both sides, said Mr Sathit, adding that only the issue on death penalty was inconclusive.

The director-general said that the U.S. side suggested that it would not like to extradite offenders to Thailand to face charges which carry death penalty. But he had argued that the capital punishment was just a deterrent against crime and also noted that it still applied in two-thirds of the states in the U.S. There was no agreement on this issue which will be subject to future talks.

Mr Sathit said that the original extradition treaty contained an appendix detailing about 20 types of offences under which extradition can be effected, but did not include narcotics trafficking and hijacking. He also said that since the treaty had been enforced, only two Thai nationals had been extradited from the U.S. to face trial in Thailand. They were So Thanawcsut and Kamphon Tansatcha. Both were charged with hiring gunmen to kill Worawut Watthanasak, manager of movie actor Thun Hiranyasap.

DELEGATION OF 16 LAWMAKERS LEAVE TO VISIT PRC

BK090909 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 9 Aug 83 p 32

[Text] Lower House Speaker Uthai Phimchaichon and 16 members of Parliament left Bangkok today for a 12-day visit at the invitation of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress of China, an official of the Parliament said.

SRV MIG REPORTEDLY TRACKS NAVAL EXERCISE

BK090710 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 9 Aug 83 p 1

[Excerpts] A Royal Thai Navy's radar has detected a Russian-made MIG aircraft from Vietnam while a naval exercise was being carried out last week, according to RTN Commander-in-Chief, Adm Sombun Chauphibun. He said yesterday that there was suspicion that the Russian plane was "following our activities" of the Thai naval fleet.

RTN's Operations Commander Adm Prasert Thankham said yesterday that the exercise comprised 30 ships, 12 planes from the RTAF [Royal Thai Air Force], and one battalion of Marines during Aug 4-6, about 150 miles off the Gulf of Thailand.

Adm Prasert cited the case of the RTN's radar system detecting a Russian-made MIG flying with a speed of about 500 knots per hour, hovering for about 30 minutes above the area where the exercise was taking place.

The plane was sighted by the radar from HMS Makut Ratchakuman (Crown Prince Wachira-longkon) at 8 pm on Aug 4, he said.

NATION REVIEW COMMENTS ON MP'S VISIT TO LAOS

BK100215 Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 10 Aug 83 p 4

[Editorial: "MP's Visit to Laos May Get Some Results"]

[Text] The House Foreign Affairs Committee team, headed by former Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan, has returned from talks in Vientiane and the results show some optimism toward further improvement of Thai-Lao relations. Since the team represented only the legislative arm of the government, its freedom was greater and it appears to have made full use of this fact. It was capable to discussing a wide variety of issues but, naturally, could not make or receive commitments. And there can be no question that contact at this level has or will have positive results.

Normally one would not attach much importance to what Vientiane says because all too frequently, as in the refugee repatriation question, the Laotian authorities have changed their mind frequently. But Kriangsak has been in the northeast as a military commander and he knows Laos quite well. Further he is also a politician and it would be difficult to hoodwink him and his colleagues. While we would take specific statements made by Laotian officials with a pinch of salt, we are sure that Kriangsak got the overall picture right.

While we would dismiss as propaganda such grandiose statements as turning the Mekong River into a "river of peace" since "peace" in the communist jargon means something completely different from what that means to us, there is a lot of sense in Laos sending a team to Thailand for negotiations regarding border checkpoints. Everyone is aware that a lot of legal and illegal trade is going on across the Mekong River and much of it is advantageous to Laos.

However, it is also advantageous to the people in the Northeast who depend a lot on this trade. When the Laotian team comes, we are quite confident that the Interior Ministry will be willing to open more border checkpoints so that localized trade can be increased. Kriangsak was quite right in his opinion that, being a landlocked country, Laos is dependent on Thailand economically. Vietnam has a firm grip over Laos in that about 40,000 Vietnamese troops are billeted there, but she can be of no economic assistance since Vietnam is even worse off than Laos.

But, of course, all the bickerings should be seriously discussed and not dismissed in any offhand way. When Laos says that the disputes are only family squabbles, it is not taking the right attitude that nations always discuss specifics in which the interests of both nations are considered. This is not true only of Laos and Thailand but it is also true among the members of the closely-knit ASEAN who do not view disputes as family squabbles but as something that can be settled over the negotiating table.

The second point concerns refugees but Laos has already thrown a spanner in the works. It has said that its own economic problems prevent it from taking back its own people and that Laos should be financed by the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. The point is that when Laotians go back to Laos they are not refugees any more but they are on their own soil and naturally outside the scope of the UNHCR. However it is always good to discuss these problems and try to understand the points of view held by both nations.

BANGKOK POST ON LAO VISITS, REFUGEES

BK090658 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] The refugee crisis had good news and not-so-good news yesterday. A senior U.S. official said new guidelines will speed up American acceptance of Indochinese from Thailand. But Gen Kriangsak Chamanan, just back from Vientiane, said Laos, if it resumes repatriation of its citizens, will put heavy restrictions on the terms and numbers.

Visiting U.S. Assistant Attorney-General Wayne Kidwell yesterday told Interior Minister Sitthi Chirarot that the new American immigration guidelines have been issued, a month later than forecast, and will mean speedier processing in refugee resettlement. Full details of the new guidelines were unavailable, but there was no mention of America increasing the number of refugees it intends to accept, officials said. Thailand currently has 157,809 refugees according to the UN High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR].

Meanwhile, Gen Kriangsak told newsmen at his Bang Khen home that Laotian officials told him they are willing to take back citizens who have taken refuge in Thailand but cannot do so at the moment because of an "economic burden."

The former prime minister, who headed a House Foreign Affairs Committee delegation to Laos last week, said Gen Sitthi can expect more visitors in the near future: A team of Laotian officials who want to discuss the Laotian refugee problem with him. Gen Kriangsak, however, gave no date for the expected talks.

While in Vientiane the general had held talks with many high-ranking Laotian officials including Communist Party boss and Prime Minister Kaysone Phomviharn. Gen Kriangsak said he was told by Laotian officials that Laos had no objection in principle to the repatriation of Laotian refugees -- halted last March without notice to explanation -- but said they needed help from the UNHCR.

He quoted the officials as saying that Laos had informed the UNHCR of its economic difficulties which limit its ability to immediately accept refugees in any great number. Last year, about 2,000 Laotians were repatriated voluntarily with Thai, Laotian and UNHCR help. According to UNHCR officials, there are about 74,955 Laotians currently in Thai refugee camps. The number willing to return home is unknown. In addition, there are 71,978 Kampuchians and 10,876 Vietnamese.

The United States has taken 19,670 refugees through the first six months of this year, about the same as last year but far below what some Thai officials have said is acceptable. Thailand has voiced frustration over the sharp drop in resettlement figures, which reached a peak of 128,000 in 1980. However, it dropped to 102,000 in 1981 and 33,000 in 1982.

High-ranking government officials, including National Security Council secretary-general Prasong Sunsirir, have accused the West of hypocrisy in talking about humanitarian aid for the refugees but at the same time lessening considerably their resettlement intake. Sqn-Ldr (Squadron Leader) Prasong has also threatened to take "strong measures" -- including possible forced repatriation -- if the trend continues. Last week, the Interior Ministry moved about 350 Laotian refugees, who have been refused resettlement abroad, from the Phanat Nikhom Processing Centre in Chon Buri to the Ubon refugee camp, where they will be persuaded to return to their country.

The United States is the leading resettlement country. However, it has imposed more stringent resettlement qualifications, accepting mostly those refugees who have immediate relatives in the U.S.

FORCES WITHDRAWN FROM ANTI-KHUN SA OFFENSIVE

BK090644 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] At least three bodies of Shan United Army (SUA) soldiers were recovered by Thai forces in a five-day operation against the narcotics guerrillas at the Thai-Burmese border which ended Sunday, Deputy Prime Minister Prachuap Suntharangkun said yesterday.

Local sources in Chiang Rai Province, while unable to provide exact casualty figures, said the SUA death toll in the operation was believed to be much higher. Pol Gen Prachuap, who is chairman of the Office of the Narcotics Control Board yesterday put the casualties on the Thai government side at two dead and 48 wounded. The majority of the wounded were suffering from injuries caused by booby traps and a road accident during the operation, he said.

He described the five-day offensive as part of a "normal patrol mission" which has been in operation for some time at the border against drug caravans from the Golden Triangle.

"Khun Sa's forces have been driven out and our troops have been withdrawn from the operation area," the deputy premier said.

Local sources in Chiang Mai and Chiang Rai provinces told the BANGKOK POST that the Thai troops involved in the battle, all members of the elite army-trained Ranger commando unit, had been withdrawn from the operation areas at Doi Samsao in Mae Chan District of Chiang Rai and at Doi Lang in Mae Ai District of Chiang Mai since Sunday.

The force was dispatched from Pak Thong Chai Ranger camp in Nakhon Ratchasima Province on August 3 before launching a two-pronged attack against opium warlord Khun Sa's guerrillas at the two strongholds.

The government troops were supported by planes and helicopters which strafed SUA positions during the attack. Meanwhile, Border Patrol Police intercepted 32 Wah hilltribesmen and seized a large supply of arms from them on Sunday after the group reportedly crossed into Thailand from Burma. They were believed to have fled the fighting between SUA and Thai and Burmese Government forces before being confronted by the Rangers at Ban Nawai.

CHAOWALIT SAYS ATHIT TO ASSUME DUAL POSTS

BK050156 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 5 Aug 83 p 3

[Text] Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will definitely be appointed to the position of Supreme Commander in a reshuffle to take effect from October 1, Assistant Army Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Chaowalit Yongchaiyut said yesterday. "It's a matter of principle; he (Gen Athit) will definitely assume dual posts," he said, adding that the issue was over.

Asked whether Gen Athit will be able to bear the burden of the dual posts, Lt-Gen Chaowalit quoted a reply by U.S. Army Gen Omar Bradley when he was asked a similar question -- "I simply sip coffee and say 'yes' or 'no' and leave the rest of the work to my subordinates."

Chat Thai MP Opposes Move

BK081130 Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 8 August 1983 p 3

[Text] Outspoken Chat Thai MP Piyanat Watcharaphon said yesterday that Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Athit Kamlang-ek should not hold dual military positions in this year's military reshuffle because "power may spoil a good and capable man."

According to the Defence Ministry regulations, Gen Athit, who is the most senior military officer, will succeed Supreme Commander Gen Saiyut Koetphon when he retires in September this year.

Piyanat said Gen Athit should not hold the army and Supreme Command posts at the same time because it would have "negative effects" on him. "A person's ability is limited and one cannot put his ability into good use if he has to work on many jobs," he said. "Even though he is a good and capable man, power may spoil him," said the Sisaket MP.

"Power is dangerous to a good man. The more power one has, the more he will become less conscious of what is right and what is wrong," the MP added.

Piyanat alleged that people who have publicly voiced their support for Gen Athit to hold dual military positions might expect to gain something for themselves. "When you have power, more people will come to you. You won't know what is right or wrong because you will always be fed with wrong information," Piyanat added.

MATUPHUM Editorial

BK071021 Bangkok MATUPHUM in Thai 5 Aug 83 p 5

[Article by Chatcharin Chaiwat: "Dual Posts for General Athit: A Risk for Himself"]

[Text] It is almost certain that General Athit Kamlang-ek will get the post of supreme commander while retaining his post as commander-in-chief. For many, this means that General Athit will have uncontested power and his authority over the three armed forces would make it easy for him to deal effectively with the problem of unity within the armed service.

Those supporting General Athit, including 1st Army Region Commander Lt Gen Phat Urailloet, 1st Army Region Chief of Staff Maj Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun, and 1st Army Division Commander Maj Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, expressed their confidence that General Athit will be able to handle the dual posts effectively.

Nobody can predict the future. Yet, it is quite certain that General Athit will hold the two posts concurrently, whether this will be a problem for him or whether he will be able to fulfill the expectations of others. Let us look at the matter.

General Athit's rise following the 1 April 1981 coup attempt, overstepping many other generals, has caused him to lose cooperation from a staff at high level. He has lost support of valuable personnel who are well versed in the administration, technical, legal, high-level operation, and command work.

General Athit ordered the transfer and reshuffle of several units, especially those considered the strength of the 1 April coup group, such as the unit in Prachin Buri, the Cavalry Center in Saraburi and the Artillery Division. This has caused operational setbacks at those units, forcing them to start from zero again.

Because of his meteoric rise, General Athit had to form a new staff, composed mainly of those who used to be his subordinates. These may be capable men, but they are not senior enough and therefore lack the knowledge of high-level administration details. Owing to this fact, they sometimes made mistakes regarding their control of the army apparatus, their new guidelines on the strength and service of the army, and on the work of the army related to politics, for example.

The setting up of the "Artillery Division," which is not a unit complete in itself by the standard of the general structure of a division, the too early expansion of the Ranger Battalion prior to the enactment of a law defining the status of the Army Rangers, the proposal on the new approach to anti-insurgency operations which resulted in conflicting methods of operation at the high and low levels, and finally the plan to dispatch reservists for work overseas which conflicts with the responsibility of other government agencies, are proof of such weak points.

Several other examples of Gen Athit Kamlang-ek's initiatives reflect his good intention but also show that he is still methodologically careless and lacks thorough knowledge of army administration.

If he takes over as supreme commander while remaining army commander-in-chief, General Athit will have to handle the administration as well as coordination work of the three armed forces.

This is a monumental task, not comparable to that handled by the late Field Marshal Sarit Thanarat because the armed forces have considerably expanded. The supreme commander will need an efficient administrative apparatus and a large staff to handle the huge burden. He will have to resolve the existing problem of organizational structure. Such scope of responsibility might hamper General Athit Kamlang-ek's future performance. Because of his quick rise and his holding the top posts that control the Armed Forces and the Army, which is the core of the military, General Athit will have to promote his staff to higher posts. The rise of those people will cause confusion in commanding line and administration at the various military units.

General Athit's power base lies with the 1st Army Region; he did not achieve much in expanding his influence to the 2d, 3d and 4th Army Regions. He did not make full use of major apparatus in the army units in service of the complicate administration of the Army. His circle is still very restricted, and it will become relatively more restricted because of the dual responsibility he will have when promoted to concurrently hold the post of supreme commander. When a person is entrusted with too much power in too short a period of time, he might have difficulty keeping the power to himself. He might not be able to effectively use the power. This is where difficulty and confusion may arise regarding administration of the armed forces. This will not be good for the status of General Athit himself. In addition to the problem within the armed forces itself, the influence of politics on the Armed Forces must be taken into account. With our country just entering an early stage of developing democracy, our military has been the target of infiltration by politicians. Leading military figures always got themselves involved in political changes in the country. Whenever the military institution becomes weak or divided, the chance exists for outside infiltration. This has already happened time and again in our country.

Taking the particular case of General Athit into consideration, his quick rise did not give him enough time to forge relations with political groups or political parties. This is different from the case of former army commanders or supreme commanders who got to the top posts according to hierarchy. It might be true that power draws the power base. Yet, the power base in the case of General Athit would be a risky, unlike the base forged from closeness and acquaintance shared between one another.

General Athit does not have a solid or profound relationship with any of the country's big political parties, be they the Democratic Party, Social Action Party, Chat Thai Party, National Democratic Party, or Prachakon Thai Party. This can be seen from the previous initiative for constitutional amendment. The failure of the army-initiated motion in the third Parliamentary reading might have come from the lack of experience on the part of certain armymen as well as from poor coordination between General Athit's men and politicians who still did not feel that loyal to General Athit. By assuming the top Armed Forces post and having full control of the Army, General Athit might hopefully be able to gain favorable response from politicians. Yet, this could also produce a negative repercussion if there is a loophole in the commanding system in the Army or in the Supreme Command.

General Athit Kamlang-ek has maintained a reputation of integrity and honesty. He is praised as "having good intentions for the country and the throne." Is this enough to enable him to assume leadership of the Armed Forces and the Army at the same time? The armed service is always growing. The number of combat units, supply units, and planning units is always increasing. With his power as supreme commander and Army chief following his quick rise, will General Athit be able to control hundreds of thousands of men under him? Will he be strong enough to cope with conflicts within the political and trade circles? If he cannot handle them, what will happen? Nor let us forget the presence of those officials in the various units of the supreme command, the Navy, the Air Force, and the Defense Ministry, who never identify themselves as General Athit's power base. How will those people react to shortcomings or mistakes of General Athit who has reached the top in too short a time?

LEADERS GREET NATIONAL DAY OF SINGAPORE

OWO91133 Hanoi VNA in English 0857 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 8 -- President of the Council of State Truong Chinh and Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong today sent their greetings respectively to President C. V. Devan Nair and Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew on the 18th anniversary of Singapore's independence (August 9). The messages wish the people of Singapore happiness and prosperity and constant consolidation and development of the friendship between Vietnam and Singapore in the interest of the two peoples and for peace, stability and cooperation in Southeast Asia. Also on this occasion, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has sent a congratulatory message to his Singaporean counterpart, Suppiah Dhanabalan.

HUYNH TAN PHAT DELEGATION LEAVES FOR CONGO

OWO91139 Hanoi VNA in English 0859 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 8 -- A Vietnamese delegation led by Vice-President of the Council of State Huynh Tan Phat has left here for the People's Republic of Congo to attend the celebration of its 20th national day at the invitation of the Congolese Government. It was seen off by Le Thanh Nghi, vice president of the Council of State; Nguyen Viet Dung, minister and director of the Office of the National Assembly and the Council of State; Ha Van Lau, vice foreign minister, and other senior officials.

COMMENTARY VIEWS CHINESE SUPPORT FOR CGDK

BK091440 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Station commentary]

[Text] Every year, before the opening of the United Nations General Assembly session, the Beijing authorities gear up to bolster the remnants of the genocidal Pol Pot clique and other Khmer reactionary troops. This year, beside noisy propaganda efforts, Beijing had sent its Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian on a diplomatic mission to Pakistan and Thailand.

During his trip, the top Chinese diplomat described the Pol Pot gang and other Khmer groups as patriotic forces growing more and more powerful, and then called on the world community to assist them. Ironically, it constitutes an imprudent challenge to the people of conscience in the world when Beijing praised the butchers who killed in cold blood 3 million Kampuchean patriots.

Why did they do so while professing to be patriotic? Why did they destroy the beautiful land of Angkor into a grave? Why did they want to kill their own people and invite 8 million Chinese to settle in Kampuchea and then turn their country into a district or precinct of China? So, people have a good reason to call the Pol Pot gang great Han patriots, the one who obediently serves Beijing's expansionist and hegemonist ambitions.

Beijing claims that the tripartite coalition government is becoming more and more powerful. Is it true? Sihanouk, the figurehead of this government, had to admit that the tripartite coalition is a political bloc cooked up by China. The BBC's close observers have said that this coalition government would not exist for long. No doubt, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea is but a shadow cabinet having no inches of land and owing its existence to Beijing's arms and food supply.

For this very reason, Beijing has taken great pains to wipe out the blood from the face of the butchers so that they can once again maintain their illegal occupation of the Kampuchean seat at the coming United Nations General Assembly.

Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian already reviewed Beijing's intention when in Thailand he called for great efforts to preserve the seating of Democratic Kampuchea at the United Nations. But this is the one target to aim at. The other, long-term target, is to foster and help the Pol Pot gang and other Khmer reactionary groups to oppose the revival of the Kampuchean people, to bleed Vietnam, and to play after the so-called Kampuchean problem in order to sabotage the trend toward dialogue between Indochinese and ASEAN countries.

In a recent interview with foreign newsmen, Foreign Minister Hun Sen of the PRK said [words indistinct] has been taking place in Kampuchea, not anywhere else. This is a well-established truth.

Over the past 4 years, with the assistance from Beijing and Washington, the Pol Pot gang has turned up at the United Nations General Assembly and attended other forums. But they have gained no foothold in Kampuchea. They can harrass, but in no way prevent the rebirth and reverse the present fine situation in Kampuchea.

Like other members of the United Nations, we highly respect this organization and its members, but the manipulation of this body by certain forces to illegally keep the Kampuchean seat for the Pol Pot gang — as remarked by the British paper TRIBUNE, issue of 15 July — is a shamless act that would bring no good to the prestige and honor of the United Nations because they are no more than a group of remnants controlling a few square miles of forests and having no popular support.

The true color of the Pol Pot gang and the perfidious move of Beijing's expansionism are clearly exposed to the public eyes. The powerful development of the PRK is irreversible. Whatever effort, Beijing can deceive no one.

POST CITES NGUYEN CO THACH REMARKS TO BERNAMA

BK090618 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 9 Aug 83 pp 1, 3

[Text] Hanoi -- Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach has told the Malaysian news agency that the climate for meaningful talks between ASEAN and Indochina has improved but reiterated that Vietnamese troops would not leave Kampuchea until China signs non-aggression and non-intervention treaties with each of the three Indochinese countries.

Hanoi will refuse, Thach told BERNAMA, to accept international guarantees that China will refrain from attacking Vietnam. "Nobody can restrain China from aggression," he said. "Only China can give an undertaking to stop the aggression."

Thach said he perceived some possibility for meaningful talks with ASEAN because members of ASEAN had dropped insistence on full implementation of the declaration of the UN, sponsored International Conference on Kampuchea (ICK), which he called "a one hand clapping conference" because of the Vietnamese boycott. Thach said he had detected less recrimination by Malaysia, Indonesia, Singapore and the Philippines, but not by Thailand. But one should not have any illusion, he said, because between ASEAN and Indochina there have been decades of confrontation and hostility and China is determined to destroy peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Meanwhile, the ASSOCIATED PRESS reported from Hong Kong that Australian Foreign Minister Bill Hayden said yesterday that his efforts to bring about a dialogue between China and Vietnam on Kampuchea are "likely to fail."

(Hayden, who spent last week in China, said he predicted failure because of the complexity of the issue. It involves not only China and Vietnam but also Southeast Asian countries, the United States and the Soviet Union, he added. He said both China and Vietnam have "reservations" over each other's sincerity in settling the Kampuchean issue. Hayden denied that he is playing a mediating role, saying, "I'm merely trying to approach various parties directly involved to see if any common ground can be identified to start a dialogue.")

In the BERNAMA interview, Thach also:

-- Said Vietnam provides the Soviet Navy with the same facilities at the deep-sea port of Cam Ranh Bay which other [words indistinct] that secret talks between Hanoi and Beijing were taking place in Eastern Europe.

-- Pledged that Hanoi would be "fair" and would not insist on putting issues like the United States' bases in the Philippines and the Indonesian intervention in East Timor on the agenda of any talks with ASEAN.

-- Described the Chinese "threat" as "serious" and said that there were concentrations of Chinese troops up to 60 kilometres from the Vietnamese-Chinese border. Thach said that it was time to resolve the Kampuchea conflict because this "intransigence for four years is enough and I am now already 60 years old."

ASEAN should not insist on internationally-supervised elections in Kampuchea because only Kampucheans could decide whether they wanted such elections. Thach said former Khmer Rouge leader Pol Pot would not be allowed to participate in a post-settlement government. He said Pol Pot had broken international law by invading Vietnam and pursuing a policy of genocide among his own people. "His place is in jail. This is international law," he insisted.

On the Soviet Navy's use of Cam Ranh Bay, Thach said that nobody had asked to inspect Singapore's facilities "so don't question ours."

On Kampuchea, Thach said ASEAN should be fair. "If ASEAN is unfair we must retaliate. Retaliation is always the way to deal with unreasonable people, he said.

HELP FOR KAMPUCHEAN IRRIGATION PROJECTS CITED

OW090857 Hanoi VNA in English 0711 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Hanoi VNA August 9 -- Over the four years since the liberation of Kampuchea, Vietnam has helped this country build and restore many irrigation projects, train cadres and carry out other activities to rapidly overcome consequences by the genocidal Pol Pot regime.

The Vietnamese Ministry of Water Conservancy has sent cadres to help Kampuchea survey, design, and build hundreds of medium and small sized irrigation projects to water 70,000 hectares of cultivated land in Battambang, Pursat, Siem Reap, and Kandal Takeo provinces [as received], various branches of the ministry have opened short term training courses for more than 300 cadres on designing, build projects and managing mechanical pumps.

In the past years, Vietnam has provided Kampuchea with more than 350 assorted mechanical pumps including electric pumps of relatively large capacity, dozens of boat-mounted pumping units, hundreds of sluice gates and other equipment, spare parts and building materials.

The two sides have also received many groups of cadres and specialists who came to visit and exchange experience on building hydraulic projects, small-sized irrigation works and managing the branch, especially the building projects in major agricultural provinces. Various provinces and units of the ministry have also sworn sisterhood with their Kampuchean counterparts, directly help them restore and build irrigation projects which were appreciated by the Kampuchean people as effectively meeting the demands of the friendly country in the first years of agricultural restoration and development.

FIGURES GIVEN FOR WINTER-SPRING RICE CROP

BK031320 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 2 Aug 83

[Text] The country has completely harvested the winter-spring rice crop with good results in terms of area, productivity, and output. According to the Statistics General Department, the cultivated winter-spring rice area is 1,648,000 hectares -- lower than the set plan norm, but an increase of 1.5 percent, or 25,000 hectares, over the previous crop.

The northern provinces have fulfilled their plan norms with an increase of 0.5 percent, or almost 6,000 hectares, over the previous crop. Southern provinces planted 54,000 hectares less than the set plan norm, but with an increase of 3.4 percent, or 20,000 hectares, over the previous crop.

The success worth mentioning in this winter-spring crop is that localities have collected an unprecedentedly high yield. With the exception of the central coastal and central highlands areas, the average rice yield of the country is 30.6 quintals per hectare, or 1.1 and 2.7 quintals respectively more than the set plan norm and the previous crop.

The northern provinces collected 28.87 quintals per hectare, or 1.67 and 2.97 quintals respectively more than the set plan norm and the previous crop. The Red River Delta area collected 34.28 quintals per hectare, or 5.1 and 9.8 percent respectively more than the set plan norm and the previous crop. Provinces in the midlands collected 25.62 quintals per hectare, or 13 and 25.5 percent respectively more than the set plan norm and the previous crop.

Despite adverse weather conditions, the central provinces harvested 24.41 quintals per hectare, 3.4 and 9.9 percent respectively more than the set plan norm and the previous crop. The mountain provinces increased their output by 14.1 and 16 percent respectively over the set plan norm and the previous crop.

The southern provinces collected 33.81 quintals per hectare, 0.5 and 2.29 quintals respectively more than the set plan norm and the previous crop. This is the highest yield so far. Provinces in eastern Nam Bo collected an average of 26.5 quintals per hectare, 12.2 and 18 percent respectively over the set plan norm and the previous crop. Dong Hai and Song Be Provinces and Ho Chi Minh City achieved 9-14 percent over the set plan norm. Provinces in the Mekong River Delta area collected 39.98 quintals per hectare, 1.98 and 4.35 quintals respectively over the set plan norm and the previous crop. Hau Giang and Cuu Long Provinces scored an increase of 15.9-26.4 percent and 41.5-41.1 percent respectively over the set plan norm and the previous crop.

In summary, 28 provinces and cities throughout the country have overfulfilled their winter-spring rice plan norm, with the exception of Cao Bang, Son La, Binh Tri Thien, Quang Nam-Danang, Nghia Binh, Dac Lac, Lam Dong, Dong Thap, an Giang, Ben Tre, and Tay Ninh Provinces and Vung Tau-Con Dao Special Zone. A total of 31 provinces and cities collected a higher yield than the previous crop, in which 13 provinces achieved an increase of over 4 quintals per hectare.

Leading the northern provinces in productivity is Thai Binh, which collected 38.48 quintals per hectare, 2.6 and 2.3 percent respectively over the set plan norm and the previous crop. Hai Hung Province collected 36.5 quintals per hectare, 1.3 and 5.5 percent respectively over the set plan norm and the previous crop.

The southern provinces which collected a high yield are An Giang, 44.8 quintals per hectare; Dong Thap, 44.1 quintals; Tien Giang, 42.8 quintals; and Hau Giang, 41.7 quintals. A total of 32 districts and cities throughout the country collected more than 40 quintals per hectare -- 13 districts more than the previous crop -- in which 11 districts and cities collected 45 quintals plus per hectare. Hundreds of cooperatives and production collectives collected more than 50 quintals per hectare, 117 cooperatives of which are in northern provinces. The country's grain production converted into paddy equivalent increased by 4.7 percent compared with the previous crop. The northern provinces increased by 3 percent and the southern provinces by 7.9 percent.

The winter-spring grain production has increased, but subsidiary crop production decreased. The country's subsidiary crop production converted into paddy equivalent is 23.8 percent less than the previous year. Northern provinces faced a decrease of 21.3 percent, and southern provinces 20.9 percent. The poor winter crop in northern provinces caused a decrease of 97,000 metric tons in their winter-spring subsidiary crop production.

REPORT ON NORTHERN PROVINCES' 5TH-MONTH GRAIN CROP

BK031544 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 3 Aug 83

[Text] As of 31 July, northern provinces and cities had fulfilled 107.1 percent of the general procurement norms for the 5th-month spring grain crop, recording an increase of 194,000 metric tons over last year's 5th-month spring crop. They are striving to produce through nonobligatory purchases an additional volume of grain from peasants in order to solve the grain problem together with the entire country.

Thus, like the provinces of former Zone 4, all the eight provinces and cities in the Red River Delta and midlands have thus far overfulfilled the 1983 5th-month spring grain procurement norms. Ha Nam Ninh Province, which has been assigned high norms, second only to Hai Hung, has fulfilled 100.6 percent of plan norms, recording an increase of 10,000 metric tons over the 1982 5th-month spring crop. The entire province has obtained more than 28,000 metric tons of paddy through nonobligatory purchases.

NHAN DAN URGES EFFORTS AGAINST WATERLOGGING

BK070550 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] NHAN DAN on 6 August frontpages an article entitled: "Let Us Take the Initiative in Preventing and Controlling Waterlogging and Concentrate Our Efforts on Planting Rice on the Entire 10th-Month Crop Area." The article says:

In recent days the Bac Bo Provinces have received moderate rainfall along with scattered, heavy downpours in some places. Aided by this favorable development, the people in various localities have concentrated their efforts on speeding up the preparation of the soil for 10th-month rice planting. Many villages and districts have basically fulfilled the 10th-month rice-growing plan ahead of schedule and are taking good care of the early rice crops.

Rice plants are developing fairly well. However, due to heavy rains and the fast rising water levels in Bac Bo's major rivers, low-lying areas in some provinces and cities have been seriously waterlogged.

According to Ministry of Water Conservancy reports, as of 4 August, 52,485 hectares had been submerged, including 37,630 hectares of rice, most of them located in Ha Bac, Ha Son Binh, Thai Binh, and Ha Nam Ninh Provinces and suburban areas of Hanoi.

During the next few days, water levels on the major rivers will remain high. Many meteorological factors indicate that rainfall will continue on the Bac Bo provinces and that the high-tide period will persist, causing difficulties for waterlogging control work. Therefore, along with speeding up the planting of 10th-month rice, all localities should attach importance to the task of protecting dams and other key projects such as dikes, barrages, and irrigation and drainage pipes. Special attention must be given to preventing leakages and strictly observing technical procedures in opening and closing sluices. Those localities which have many low-lying areas should take the initiative in carrying out additional drainage work, prepare all the necessary supplies and means for waterlogging control, and urgently devise specific waterlogging control plans for each area.

The electricity and water conservancy sectors should closely coordinate with the agricultural sector to formulate plans to help various localities and installations effectively combat waterlogging and minimize the losses caused by rain and waterlogging.

EFFORTS URGED TO IMPROVE PRODUCT CONTRACTS

BK0815514 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 5 Aug 83

[NHAN DAN 6 August editorial: "Broaden and Improve the Quality of Product Contracts in State-Operated Agricultural Installations"]

[Text] New progress has been made in the movement to apply the piecework and product-based wage systems. From the piecework system, many state farms and agricultural installations have applied the product contract system on the basis of the norm set for wage payment, and the end-product contract system on the basis of the norm set for general spending which includes wages and expenses involving production materials.

Many state farms have expanded the application of end-product contracts with laborers in the planting of both short-and long-term crops or in cultivation and livestock breeding. One of the remarkable results of the application of these new contractual forms is that many state-operated agricultural installations are now able to mobilize all available sources of manpower and materials from families of workers for production. Thanks to this, despite manpower and material difficulties, many localities have still been able to exceed their production plan.

However, application of product contracts has not yet expanded evenly and vigorously among state-operated agricultural installations and its quality is still generally poor. This is due to subjective factors among various state farms and in the leadership of the sector, and to objective factors resulting from each locality's production conditions and the obsession with the old managerial system.

The task of broadening and improving the quality of product contracts among the state-operated agricultural installations cannot be separated from the effort to reorganize production and improve the managerial skills in all aspects for every unit. Meanwhile, contractual work can only be carried out satisfactorily on the basis of stabilizing production guidelines, determining various forms of production, and rationally organizing manpower for each production form. This work also needs a system through which correct economic and technical norms can be established to serve as a basis for the calculation of contract quotas.

While carrying out these tasks, it is necessary to draw on experience in order to replenish and improve them. Only through practical studies can we find out the right things to develop and the errors that need to be corrected.

If we are afraid of difficulties and dare not act, we will never be able to overcome all difficulties. If we lack conditions but do not try to create them, we will never be provided with sufficient conditions to do our work.

As a progressive form of management to ensure that the principle of distribution according to labor is implemented, the product contract system must be broadened and improved among all enterprises -- including agricultural and industrial enterprises -- and in both the collective economic and state-operated economic sectors.

Unlike cooperatives which are collective economic organizations, state-operated agricultural installations are economic organizations that belong to the entire people and have been set up and supplied with the necessary materials and technical equipment by the state to produce certain goods. Because these organizations carry out distribution according to the wage system, specific stipulations in terms of contents should be established in conformity with the application of the product contract system. These contents, however, must manifest the state economic management mechanism.

The current difficulty is that, due to the new change in economic management, efforts have not yet been made to formulate or improve the managerial system or other specific policies. The failure to promptly replenish or improve many old and unreasonable stipulations has also affected the movement to apply product contracts among state-operated agricultural installations.

What we should do now is go by the actual status of production to reexamine objectively and comprehensively the old stipulations in order to remove all the existing obstacles. Realities in the past 2 years show that new economic factors have always emerged from the grassroots level. Only by coordinating with the grassroots level can we develop creativity and struggle against subjective thinking in economic management.

Together with these establishments, all state organs should establish new stipulations that are suitable for application of the product contract system. Along with resolving difficulties in the management mechanism, it is necessary to foster and improve the professional skills of grassroots cadres. It is also necessary to ensure that production materials and technical equipment are supplied on schedule and in accordance with plans.

It is certain that the movement to apply product contracts among state-operated agricultural installations will be expanded and produce ever-more practical economic results -- increase the quantity of products and reduce production costs -- thus ensuring the interests of the state, the enterprises, and the workers.

BRIEFS

DYKE REINFORCEMENT IN NORTH -- Hanoi VNA August 5 -- Thirteen northern provinces and cities have so far this year moved 2,600,000 cubic metres of earth to strengthen the dykes along the major rivers, the Ministry of Water Conservancy reports. Vital dyke sections in seven provinces of the Red River Delta have been repaired or reinforced from 15-30 days ahead of schedule. Besides, dyke protection measures have been promoted such as building more flood warning stations, repairing or building flood gates and detecting and exterminating termite holes in time. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1458 GMT 5 Aug 83 OW]

AUSTRALIAHAYDEN RETURNS, COMMENTS ON TALKS IN CHINA

BK090924 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The foreign minister, Mr Hayden, returned home today and continued to press his plan for an independent naval task force patrol in the Indian Ocean.

Back from a 24-day overseas trip, Mr Hayden said Australia must develop a more active presence in the region.

Mr Hayden sees this presence as helping Australia's relationships with neighboring countries and also strengthening its position in international forums like the United Nations.

However, the foreign minister acknowledged that he did not have government support at this stage and he agreed with the defense minister, Mr Scholes, that money was not available for the naval operation.

Speaking about his efforts in Southeast Asia to encourage dialogue about Kampuchea, Mr Hayden said his talks with China about the country had been only marginally successful.

However, he said he had found some common ground which indicated the talks were worth pursuing.

MIRAGE SQUADRON TO BE REDEPLOYED FROM MALAYSIA

BK090625 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] An Australian squadron of Mirage aircraft will be redeployed this week from the Butterworth Airbase in Malaysia to Darwin.

The 14 aircraft of No 75 Squadron are due to arrive in Darwin on Thursday.

The minister for defense, Mr Scholes, said the redeployment was being made after talks with Malaysian and Singapore Government and had been announced by the previous federal government in June 1981.

He said the redeployment had been brought about by changing technology, not by any change in Australia's long-standing defense relations.

BRIEFS

WOOL EXPORTS TO PRC -- Australian wool exports to China are continuing to hit new record levels. Figures just released by the Australian Wool Corporation showed that in the last financial year, Australia sold nearly 60 million kg of greasy wool to China. This was valued at more than 190 million or about U.S. \$143 million. The corporation's marketing development manager, Mr (Bill Saunders) revealed in Melbourne today that the wool export figure was almost double that of the previous year. He said the 1981-82 figure had been just under 37 million kg. According to Mr (Saunders), Australian wool sales to China in the past 6 to 7 years had been phenomenal, virtually doubling almost every year. In that time China has risen from Australia's 15th largest wool customer to a close third. [Excerpt] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Aug 83 BK]

REPORTAGE ON 16TH ASEAN FOUNDING ANNIVERSARY

ASEAN Director's Remarks

BK091701 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 5 Aug 83

[Text] ASEAN National Secretariat Director General Adiwoso Abubakar believes that ASEAN's performance over the past almost 16 years has been quite good. In the political field, ASEAN's desire and role to resolve the Kampuchean problem through peaceful means have elicited positive response from the world. In the sociocultural field, the activities of ASEAN member countries have brought about better mutual understanding. Only through this mutual understanding among member countries can ASEAN become strong and powerful.

The ASEAN National Secretariat director general said this at a news conference this afternoon in conjunction with ASEAN's 16th anniversary, which falls on 8 August. He also pointed out that ASEAN's diverse-but-cohesive cultural trait would strengthen the national resilience of each member country against negative cultural influences. He admitted that there are still few trade activities among ASEAN, but he was convinced that with more and more ASEAN projects nearing completion, such as the ASEAN fertilizer project in Indonesia, the soda ash project in Thailand, and other joint venture projects, trade activities among ASEAN will grow.

Answering a reporter's question, the ASEAN National Secretariat director general reiterated that ASEAN does not want to become, nor has it ever become, a military pact because it is in contradiction to the Bangkok declaration and Indonesian foreign policy. He also pointed out that ASEAN's endurance has been tested by the current political changes occurring around the ASEAN region.

Mokhtar's Speech on Anniversary

BK071541 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1500 GMT 7 Aug 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has said that ASEAN is determined to promote regional peace and security in facing internal and external challenges. For this purpose, each ASEAN country has tried its best to further strengthen its national resilience in achieving a stable regional resilience.

In his radio and TV speech tonight greeting the 16th ASEAN founding anniversary, Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja stressed that the five ASEAN member countries have a common political view in facing regional problems. This has forged a stable political link within ASEAN making it widely acceptable to the international community as a regional group to be reckoned with in international political forums.

Touching on trade between ASEAN member countries, Minister Mokhtar said that there had been no significant progress in the last few years. [as heard] Among other things, ASEAN economic ministers have approved an average discount of 20 to 25 percent in import duties for import goods with a value of \$33.

In the industrial field, the ASEAN fertilizer project in Aceh, as an ASEAN industrial project, is expected to be near completion by next December and will begin production early next year.

In the field of sociocultural cooperation, ASEAN countries have signed a declaration aimed at further promoting cooperation among ASEAN youths. The purpose is primarily to further develop creativity as well as enhance the participation of youths in national development in their respective countries.

On ASEAN's Kampuchean Stance

BK080948 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja has reiterated that ASEAN -- the Association of Southeast Asian Nations -- duly recognizes the sovereign rights of the Kampuchean people.

In his remark on the occasion of the association's 16th anniversary last night, Minister Mokhtar said ASEAN countries regarded peace and tranquillity as prerequisites for successful implementation of their development efforts. This was why ASEAN was convinced of the need to make their region a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality, or ZOPFAN. However, he said, the question of Kampuchea had become an obstacle for the realization of ZOPFAN and added that ASEAN was determined that the question of Kampuchea should be solved on the basis of recognition of the sovereign rights of the Kampuchean people.

ASEAN Secretary General's Remarks

BK091003 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] ASEAN Secretary General Chan Kai Yau said the regional organization did not only succeed in promoting mutually beneficial cooperation among its members but also in strengthening ties with third countries as well as other international associations.

The ASEAN secretary general made the statement in a [words indistinct] interview in Jakarta Monday night on the occasion of the 16th founding anniversary of the association. He said the first ASEAN summit held in Bali in 1976 was the climax in the first-stage ASEAN effort, and the Declaration on ASEAN Concord reached at the Bali summit has once again strengthened the ASEAN commitment to promoting cooperation in the political, economic social, cultural and information fields and the improvement of the ASEAN mechanism. Within a relatively short period, according to Chan Kai Yau, the successes of the ASEAN cooperation have attracted the support and active participation of various groups within the ASEAN community.

ASEAN's 'Steady Progress' Hailed

BK091517 Jakarta Domestic Service in Indonesian 1200 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] Amin Iskandar of Commission I of Parliament said on the occasion of the ASEAN's 16th anniversary that ASEAN, as a regional organization, has achieved steady progress since its founding.

He said although ASEAN has experienced many difficulties during the early stages of its founding due to differences in political and economic structures and mutual suspicion, it has been able to remove the obstacles completely. However, ASEAN, which is steadily growing, has also now become a target of rivalry among big powers. ASEAN should continue its unified stand and adhere to its nonaligned policy in a positive manner.

He said the ASEAN countries should remain united and work even closer together in facing international problems involving superpowers. For instance, he cited the Palestinian problem.

Amin Iskandar also expressed his pleasure over the increasing number of regional organizations such as ASEAN, the Persian Gulf Cooperation Council, the South Pacific Cooperation Body and [words indistinct], which, as a whole, constitute a strong force to confront the big powers.

MOKHTAR ON COOPERATION WITH PACIFIC COUNTRIES

BK071149 Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 8 Aug 83

[Text] Southern Pacific countries want to promote cooperation with Asian nations, especially ASEAN. This was stated by Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja today on arrival back in Jakarta from a 21-day visit to Southern [words indistinct].

The foreign minister, [as heard] Laufo Meti, asked him to convey to the superpowers that they should also listen to the voice of the people in the region regarding the proposed formation of a Pacific Community.

With Fiji he discussed problems on the law of the sea, on consideration that the two countries have long been working hard for the acceptance of the archipelagic concept in the law of the sea.

On border problems with Papua New Guinea [PNG], Mokhtar said that there was no more such problem between Indonesia and Papua New Guinea as misunderstanding has been settled.

On areas on cooperation, Mokhtar said that the Solomon Islands wanted to share Indonesian experience in the fields of agriculture, fishery, shipping and arts.

Meanwhile, Fiji wanted an exchange of scholars with Indonesia. Western Samoa wanted to share Indonesian experience in the areas of agriculture, fishing and civil aviation education, while Papua New Guinea wanted to promote exchange of visit between students of Papua New Guinea and Cendrawasih University in Irian Jaya and hoped that an Indonesian soccer team will meet PNG soccer players.

Speaking on New Zealand, Minister Mokhtar said that the country's government welcomed the Indonesian foreign minister's idea for the development of a technical cooperation program between the developing countries in the South Pacific region.

BRIEFS

OIL FIELDS TAKEOVER -- Jakarta, July 27 (ANTARA/OANA) -- The Indonesian Government has decided to take over a number of oil fields in South Sumatra which so far have been developed by PT Stanvac Indonesia, a foreign company. Disclosing this to newsmen Wednesday, Mines and Energy Minister Subroto said Stanvac had been operating the South Sumatera fields on the basis of a "contract of work" (lontrak karya) which was to expire this year. The government take-over would leave Stanvac operating in Indonesia on the basis of two other contracts, namely one "contract of work" concluded not long ago and a production-sharing contract. The government had informed Stanvac it intends to undertake development of the South Sumatera oil fields (covered by the contract to expire this year) itself. Obviously the job would in practice be handled by Pertamina, the state-owned oil and gas company, Subroto said. The minister said the government hoped to conduct negotiations soon with another foreign company, PT Caltex, about the conditions of a production-sharing contract covering oil fields in Riau Province which the company has so far been exploiting under a contract of work. [Excerpt] [Jakarta ANTARA in English 0545 GMT 28 Jul 83 BK]

NEW OIL REFINERY -- Today, President Suharto inaugurated a new oil refinery in Cilacap, Central Java. The new oil refinery is an extension of the old one capable in producing 100,000 barrels of fuel per day. The new oil refinery will be capable in producing 200,000 barrels per day. [Excerpt] [Jakarta International Service in English 0800 GMT 4 Aug 83 BK]

BURMA'S CHIT HLAING ARRIVES, MEETS ROMULO

BK091502 Rangoon Domestic Service in Burmese 1330 GMT 9 Aug 83

[Text] The Burmese goodwill delegation headed by Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing arrived in the capital of the Republic of the Philippines, Manila, at 1300 on 8 August. The delegation was received at the airport by Philippine Foreign Minister General Carlos P. Romulo, responsible officials, Burmese Ambassador to the Philippines U Ohn Maung, and Burmese Embassy staff members.

In the afternoon, Foreign Minister U Chit Hlaing laid a wreath at the (Rezal) memorial. That evening, the Philippine foreign minister held a banquet for the Burmese delegation at which both foreign ministers spoke.

MEMORANDUM ON BUSINESS WITH JAPAN SIGNED

HK070014 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2330 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Relations between the Philippines and Japan continue to pick up. The First Lady and Minister of Human Settlements Imelda Romualdez Marcos signed yesterday a memorandum of understanding for business development and investment cooperation with Masumi Asaki, the chairman of the special committee on international economic measures of the Liberal Democratic Party of Japan. The two parties agreed to provide assistance to Japanese investors, facilitate the establishment of operations in the country, and to identify investment potentials in high technology and agribusiness. They cited electronics, marine produce, wood processing, and ceramics. They agreed to accelerate measures to expand, liberalize, and diversify trade in goods and services, and to establish support for physical and technological infrastructure.

MNS GROUP CALLS FOR GOVERNMENT ABDICATION

HK080133 Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 23 Jul 83 pp 1, 2

[Text] The Movement for National Survival [MNS] has urged the "entire Marcos-Virata government to abdicate voluntarily to give the country a chance to reorganize itself out of the present crisis, and to construct a new basis of Philippine society."

In a statement released last week through spokesman Rey T. Fajardo, the MNS also assailed the "mendicant orientation" of political opposition parties.

The MNS statement in full:

"The Marcos-Virata government has had more than a decade of absolutist technocratic rule, but the country today is reeling from a crisis which has no promise of ending, and which gives every signal of aggravating.

"The government has mired itself in a quicksand of counter-productive programs and neo-colonial politics from which it cannot possibly extricate itself, and into which it only succeeds in sinking deeper with every move.

"It has sold out the national patrimony, reduced Filipinos into third rate citizens, and bankrupted the national treasury. Inflation is driving millions of homes to literal starvation.

"We appeal to whatever conscience is left in this government to abdicate voluntarily, terminate on its own initiative more than 15 years of political power, and give the nation a chance to breath, and reconstruct itself.

"Unless the Marcos-Virata government voluntarily abdicates, there can possibly be no hope for the nation to even ameliorate its anguish, because the government is irreversibly committed to the very policies and pattern of development programs responsible for bringing the crisis in the first place.

"The old senate can function as a caretaker and transition government, and such a mechanism is sanctioned by the 1935 Constitution which remains in force.

"The old Senate can reconvene, reorganize and elect a Senate president who automatically functions as Head of State pending outcome of free and honest elections to be held under its auspices.

"All opposition parties must put a stop to their mendicant orientation, and, instead of consulting the U.S. Government, strike a genuine posture of independence and nationalist approach to the problems of the nation."

'COMMUNIST SUBVERSION' SAID 'ALARMING' IN CEBU

HK060411 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 5 Aug 83 p 2

[Text] A ranking PC [Philippine Constabulary] police officer exposed yesterday what he described as "an alarming picture of communist subversion in Cebu."

Col Zosimo Angan, Cebu Metro District Command chief, said 35 baranggay and student organizations in two leading universities are infiltrated by communists, while two religious groups and some members of Cebu media are being used as Red propaganda tools.

Labor unrest in Metro Cebu has also been instigated by the communists, Angan said. Metro Cebu includes the cities of Cebu, Mandaue and Lapulapu and the towns of Liloan, Consolacion, Compostela, Talisay, Minglanilla, Naga, San Fernando, Cordova and Mactan.

Angan identified the Redemptorist Church and the United Church of Christ in the Philippine as the religious groups being used as communist propaganda outlets. He did not identify the media people allegedly being used as communist tools.

Angan said his men found in the infiltrated baranggay and schools, anti-government leaflets and other communist propaganda materials. He said a New People's Army commander was seen recently in one of the infiltrated baranggay. Despite the increased subversive activities, Angan assured the public that the local peace and order situation was under control.

SOUTHERN MUSLIM LEADERS REVIVE SABAH ISSUE

HK080116 Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 26 Jul 83 p 2

[Editorial: "The Sabah Case -- Again"]

[Text] A number of Muslim leaders in southern Philippines has again revived the controversial Sabah case which, in effect, would press the Philippine claim over that east Malaysian state which was once part of the Philippines before its lease -- or sale, as claimed by Malaysia and England -- by the then Sultan of Sulu.

Apparently, the renewed clamor for the revival of the issue was sparked by the recent deportation of some 150 Filipinos back to the Philippines for allegedly illegal entry.

The deportation order followed the arrest two days earlier of the Filipinos, some of them women and children, by Sabah authorities. Sabah border guards did not even take into consideration the plight of some of the children who were found sick aboard the vessels which were then ferrying them to Sabah. The deportees were sent back on the same vessels that had taken them to that state to which they had been going in the past many times in the past as part of a long established tradition and practice that allows people of Sulu to ply between the Philippines and Sabah. To say that Sabah's act was prompted by internal politics in that state would be difficult to prove. But the fact remains that two groups of Filipinos now residing in Sabah are still divided on the Sabah issue despite an announcement by President Marcos some years ago that the Manila government was no longer pursuing its official claim over Sabah in an apparent attempt at that time to avoid any irritant between the Philippines and Malaysia. As a result of the deportation of the Filipinos from Sabah last week, the situation has been markedly changed. While before the Filipinos were having the upper hand trying to claim Sabah as their own, they now find themselves being deported by that very state. The move may be legal, but it is highly wanting in decorum if one were to view things from the long history of close ties that had existed between Sabah and the people of Sulu up to the recent years. Filipinos in Sabah should ponder over the plight of their countrymen who once were welcome to that state, but who are now treated as unwanted visitors to a place which had been built and developed by Filipinos.

LAYA DISMISSES RUMORS OF PESO DEVALUATION

HK060418 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] The government has dismissed speculation that the Philippine peso will be further devalued against the dollar. Central Bank Governor Jaime Laya told a television program that the various measures taken by the government will allow it to abide by the guiding rate of 11 pesos to the dollar.

[Begin Laya recording] Some people were thinking that the peso would be, or they were thinking, as I said, the rumor of the week was, at one point some people were mentioning it is going to be 14 to 1 at the end of the year, 15 to 1 at the end of the year, I do not know where they get these figures. [words indistinct] [end recording]

DEFENSE MINISTER STRESSES ROLE OF BROADCASTING

HK060816 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT 6 Aug 83

[Text] Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has underscored the crucial role played by the broadcast industry in the preservation of national stability. The defense chief spoke before broadcasters gathered for the 18th anniversary of the Radio and TV Federation of the Philippines at a hotel last night. More on this from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] Broadcast media, he said, have a direct and lasting impact on the thinking and outlook of the people. He added that military troops and policemen are very much a part of the broadcast audience and share in the benefits accorded by the broadcast media to the entire society. He told the nation's broadcasters gathered for the 18th anniversary of the Radio and TV Federation of the Philippines, and I quote, you have contributed greatly to the morale of our men, especially those in far-flung areas who carry on the heavy burden of defending the security and stability of the republic, unquote. The defense chief assured the broadcast community that in line with the imperatives issued by the president, the Defense Ministry will continue to [words indistinct] to instill the highest form of discipline in the defense establishment and enhance its responsiveness to the needs and aspirations of the people. [end recording]

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